# The New-York Times.

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THIRTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

HEAR WHAT SYLVANUS COBB SAYS OF

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Office of the Christian Freeman, Boston, Dec. 20, 1859.

Messrs. Curtis & Co.—*Gentlemen:* I have had occasion to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP in my family, and can testify to its genuineness. If agreeable to you, I should be pleased to exchange favors with you, and notice editorially, for this I can do conscientiously; otherwise I would not do so on any terms.

Yours truly, (Signed) S. T. COBB.

ANOTHER FROM A MOTHER IN LOWELL, MASS.

Dear Sir: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, in order to test the remedy—and when given to the boy according to directions, its effect upon him was like magic: he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

Lowell, Mass.

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby stil worse, and while contemplating another sleepless night the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced u on her, has continued to use the SYRUP, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the SYRUP never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. One old nurse is better than a thousand physicians. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give relief to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word; and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" shall have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar st., New-York.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Debate in the Senate on the President's Veto.

### Passage of the Post-Office Deficiency Bill in the House.

### The House Elects a Doorkeeper and Postmaster.

**Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.**

Washington, Monday, Feb. 6.

There has been great rejoicing, to-day, by the mail contractors and their assignees over the passage by the House of the Post-office Appropriation bill. It will go through the Senate, to-morrow, without objection.

A Committee of both Houses waited on the President, to-day, to inform him that Congress had organized, and was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. The Committee was politely received by Mr. Buchanan in his office, who assured it of his gratification at the news, and announced his readiness to coöperate with the legislative department in all measures calculated to promote the interests of the country. The conversation turned on public printing, when the President expressed his opinion that great corruption had existed in this particular branch of public expenditure, which would be greatly curtailed by abolishing the franking privilege.

The Republicans, to-day, elected a Doorkeeper and Postmaster, and will make a clean sweep of the subordinates. Mr. Marston is a young man, but has the right metal for his responsible position. He will dare to do right, however great the pressure upon him. Mr. Clusky is to be serenaded by his friends during the evening. Mr. Glossbrenner has not yet been tendered the office of Treasurer by the President, but he has assurances that it will be offered him. Seventy Republican members signed a request to Col. Forney to retain Mr. Walker, the Reading Clerk, which I understand will be done. The House adjourned over till Thursday, when the Committees will be announced. It is understood another adjournment will then be had till Monday next.

It is also understood among the Republicans that Mr. Sherman takes the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means; Mr. Corwin that of Foreign Affairs; Elihu Washburn that of Commerce, and Mr. Stanton that of the Committee on Military Affairs.

At a meeting of the Presidents of the Telegraph Companies, to-day, Messrs. Sibley, of the Western Union Line, Walker, of the Albany and Buffalo Line, Stebbins, of the Western Lines, and Col. Bee, of the Placerville and St. Joseph's Line, were present. There not being a quorum present, the meeting adjourned till to-morrow, when the others are expected. Parties will then settle on a basis for building an overland line to connect with the Pacific lines.

Senator Wigfall introduced, to-day, the Pacific Railroad bill, mentioned in my dispatch last evening. Senators Davis and Toombs say it is the first bill proposed for which they could vote. The impression prevails here that this bill will become a law without serious opposition, as it guards the Government against any possible speculation, and reconciles all conflicting interests.

Secretary Cobb replied, to-day, to the Senate resolution touching the employes of his office, but nothing of interest is disclosed.

The bill reported, to-day, to change the pay of pursers, gives them, during the first five years, $1,800; during the second five years, $2,400, and afterwards $3,000. The total amount allowed under the new bill will be a fraction less than that now allowed by law.

**From the Associated Press.**

Washington, Monday, Feb. 6.

Among the notices of intention to introduce bills, given under the rules in the House to-day, were the following:

By Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, a bill to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury Notes; to authorize a loan; to regulate and fix the duties on imports, and for other purposes; also, a bill to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and other places, and disapproving of certain acts of the Legislature of Utah; also, a bill donating public lands to the several States which may provide Colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

By Mr. Killinger, a bill to locate and establish a National Iron Foundry in Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Quarles, a bill to establish a Branch Military Academy at the Hermitage.

By Mr. Campbell, a bill changing the Bonded Warehousing system of the United States, and for the more effectual collection of the revenue; and a bill providing for additional revenue, and imposing increased and specific duties on iron and coal, and other articles of American production and labor, which require protection at the hands of the Government.

By Mr. Florence, a bill to fix and regulate the duties and imports, and for other purposes.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, presented in the House to-day sixty-five petitions, numerously signed, asking that the Post-office in that city be located at the Pennsylvania Bank Building.

Mr. Glossbrenner himself says that the report that he has been, or will be, appointed Treasurer of the United States, is untrue. This gentleman, during the last three days of his official term as Sergeant-at-Arms, disbursed to members of the House $330,000. The aggregate sum of $403,000 has been paid them since Wednesday last.

The reason assigned for the House adjourning to Thursday is to give the Speaker time to form the Standing Committees.

There is but little or any doubt but that the House Post-office Appropriation bill will pass the Senate to-morrow.

The Republicans will have a Conference to-morrow night to take definite action on the subject of printer to the House.

It is ascertained that Mr. Burlingame was assigned by Speaker Pennington to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but that gentleman generously requested that his old friend Corwin should be substituted in his place. Mr. Burlingame will take the next place to him on the Committee. Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, will probably be Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and there seems to be no doubt that Mr. Sherman will be Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. Grow Chairman of the Committee on Territories. Beyond this nothing definite is ascertained.

A. J. Clemson, of Maryland, was to-day appointed Chief of the Agricultural Bureau now established under the direct superintendence of the Secretary of the Interior. It was heretofore subordinate to the Commissioner of Patents.

### SENATE.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 6.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition of soldiers of 1812 for pensions.

Communications were received from the State and Interior Departments.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the resolution of the Senate calling for the names and compensation of officers in his Department not confirmed by the Senate, says that the list would embrace much the larger portion of the employes of the Department, and could be found in the Register for 1859. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Mallory, of Florida, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to regulate the pay of Pursers in the Navy.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of amending the law relating to protection granted to seamen. Adopted.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution instructing the Post-office Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a semi-weekly mail between St. Joseph, Mo., and Placerville, Cal. Adopted.

Mr. Hemphill, of Texas, (Dem.,) introduced a similar resolution relative to a semi-weekly mail between New-Orleans and El Paso. Adopted.

Mr. Hann, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for the extension of the preëmption privilege in California. It was read twice and referred.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for a line of railroad and telegraph to the Pacific.

Mr. Gwin moved its printing, and would not call up the bill to-day, but would do so at an early date.

On motion of Mr. Mallory, the bill to increase and regulate the pay of the Navy was taken up and made the special order for Monday.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, (Dem.,) offered a resolution asking the President to communicate the instructions and dispatches sent to and received from the late Minister to China and the former Commissioner. Adopted.

A message was received from the House, giving information of its organization, and proposing a Joint Committee to wait on the President, to receive any communication he may have to make.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Claims, offered a large number of private bills, which have been passed on by the Court of Claims.

A communication was received from the Department of State, transmitting the report of the commercial relations of the United States for the year ending June, 30, 1859.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the petition of Charles A. Dana, of New-York and others, for the freedom the public lands.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Rep.,) moved to reconsider the vote by which the President's Message relative to the St. Clair Flats was ordered to be printed. Mr. Chandler said serious charges were contained in the Message, against Congress. There was an imputation that the President was sought to be imposed upon. As one who had pressed that bill, he was affected by this charge. If the President was correct, he (Chandler) was liable to the imputation of ignorance or fraud. If the President was not correct, then he was liable to the same imputation. Mr. Chandler contended that the appropriation was properly asked for, and actually needed, as the water was continually changing in the lake. The President was laboring under misapprehension. He denied that anybody attempted to deceive the President. If the United States were as liberal as Canada, they would appropriate a million instead of fifty-four thousand dollars to keep the channel open. He withdrew the motion to reconsider, and gave notice that he would ask the passage of the bill, and if it was again vetoed, he hoped it would be passed by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) moved to postpone his resolution till 2½ o'clock.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said he wished to see all resolutions before him before voting or any of them. He thought it improper to convert the Senate into a debating society upon mere abstractions. If a vote was pressed, however, he would vote against anything like squatter sovereignty.

Mr. Brown's resolution was postponed.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) replied to Mr. Chandler in defence of the President's veto, arguing the President's grounds of objection were well taken, and that the improvement was not necessary for military purposes.

Messrs. Clay, of Alabama, (Dem.,) Crittenden, of Kentucky, (American,) and others, further debated the subject, and expressed their views as to the power of the States to impose tonnage duties.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, (Dem.,) defended the action of the President. He believed the bill unconstitutional, and therefore returned it with his objections, which was the proper course. He (Toombs) would never consent to refer constitutional questions to the popular will. The rights of the people of the States rested on no such frail dependence. The object of the bill was to plunder the people of the country for the benefit of those who were unwilling to pay for their own facilities. The Constitution is clear, that by consent of Congress the States might impose tonnage duties, and no distinction is made between foreign and domestic tonnage. The express object of that provision was to enable the States to improve their harbors. He was glad there was a man in the Presidential chair firm enough to stand by the Constitution in opposition to the popular will and the clamor of congressional majorities.

Mr. Crittenden replied that the President's objections were merely technical. He showed us how we might accomplish indirectly what he denied us the power to do directly. He had great respect for the opinion of the Senator from Georgia, but his diction could not settle the constitutionality of measures concerning which Presidents and Congresses had differed from the foundation of Government. He held that, when the will of the people was ascertained, it ought to be respected. This defiance of the will of the people is not proper. Madison yielded his objections to the incorporation of a National Bank, when the will of the people was clearly ascertained by the vote of Congress.

Mr. Wigfall was one of those who desired to rescue the Constitution. If the Senator from Kentucky was right, that the people should construe their own Constitution, Webster knew less of that document than any man, for he had been at issue with popular judgment on every important question which had divided the country. The Slavery question was not one which divided the country, nor one on which the Government would break. If the Senator from Massachusetts could be made to understand the Constitution all differences between them about Slavery would cease. Why were there no Societies in Boston to abolish the Slave-trade of Constantinople, for he supposed they had some sympathy for white women. The reason was, they knew they had no jurisdiction in Constantinople, but under a mistaken construction of the Constitution, they believed they were responsible for the existence of Slavery in Texas. Mr. Wigfall then went into an argnment, contending that the President was a Department of the Government, and should not be controlled by the action of the other branches, and held that the veto was passed on proper constitutional grounds.

Mr. Crittenden explained, that when he spoke of the popular will he did not mean it should be regarded as authority, but respected as an expression of opinion.

The Post-office Deficiency bill was received from the House, and appropriately referred.

Mr. Toombs replied to Mr. Crittenden, that the mode provided by the Constitution for internal improvements was a just one. The other mode, by taking money out of the Treasury, was unjust, because it taxed one class of persons for the benefit of the others. He cited the debates on the Constitution to show that internal improvements are unconstitutional.

Mr. Crittenden said those authorities have been cited again and again, and yet the public mind is still unsettled on the point in controversy. They could not make a Constitution so elaborate, so specific, as to cover every point upon which power could be exercised. He thought the action of Congress a good guide as to what might be done.

Mr. Clay fully agreed with the veto message of the President. The Senator from Kentucky would require the President not only to defer to the will of the people, as expressed by Congress, but also to surrender his conscience to their keeping. This Government is not a Government of mere majority. The whole theory of the Constitution was opposed to it. The States had rights which could not be taken away by any majority.

The subject was laid over till Thursday, at 1 P. M.

Mr. Gwin moved to adjourn.

Mr. Brown called for the yeas and nays. He objected to having action on his resolution delayed by parliamentary tactics.

Mr. Gwin said he had no desire to do so, but on the first opportunity would move to postpone the resolutions.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, (Dem.) said the Post-office Deficiency bill would probably be reported to-morrow, and would claim attention.

Mr. Brown—"That's just the way. Resolutions for the protection of Slavery in the Territories are to be postponed till eternity."

The Senate by a large majority agreed to the motion to adjourn.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 6.

Messrs. Grow, Miles and Etheridge have been appointed a Committee, in conjunction with one to be appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President, and inform him that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, (Dem.,) made a personal explanation, denying, as was charged in an editorial, that he had here declared Mr. Douglas as the first choice of Missouri for President.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, (Dem.,) asked for unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill, which was read for information.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (Am.,) wished to modify the third section so as to make the three *per centum* interest therein provided, payable to the contractors themselves and not to their assigns, to whom they have sold their scrip at a ruinous discount, and that the contractors accept this interest in full satisfaction of all demands for damages.

Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, (Rep.,) objected, preferring that the bill should take the usual course.

A question arose on the suspension of the rules. The vote stood: Affirmative, 157; Negative, 41.

Mr. Phelps said the first section appropriated four millions for the support of the Post-office Department for the remainder of the fiscal year ending in June last. He offered an amendment to the second section, that the two million four hundred thousand therein appropriated be devoted exclusively to the compensation of Postmasters and Clerks in their offices, Mail Departments, Special Agents and the transportation of the mails, and suggested that the section providing for interest on the unpaid compensation of contractors be stricken out.

Mr. Covode said the contractors don't want the interest, but prefer bringing a claim for damages, perhaps to the amount of a million of dollars. They should settle the question now.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) wanted to know whether the four millons provided for in the first section was for a reduction or for existing service.

Mr. Phelps replied—For existing service.

Mr. Florence said—The Postmaster-General has diminished the service, and the question was whether the Postmaster-General had done so in conformity with law. He (Mr. Florence) was disposed to restore the diminished service.

Mr. Phelps said such action would give rise to discussion, and delay the bill for the relief of the Post-Office Department.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) was in favor of striking out the provision for interest, in order that they might in another way relieve the contractor. The question was of sufficient importance to be separately considered.

Mr. Phelps' amendment to the second section, designating to whom the two million four hundred thousand dollars shall be paid, was agreed to—118 to 76.

The House refused to strike out the section providing for the payment of interest to contractors.

The bill then passed as follows:

*A Bill making appropriations to defray the deficiency in the appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1859, and in part for the support of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1860.*

*Be it enacted, &c.,* that the sum of four millions two hundred and ninety-six thousand nine dollars and twenty-six cents be, and the same is, hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenues and defraying the expenses of the Post office Department for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That towards the support of the Post-office Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1860, the sum of four million dollars, payable out of any money arising from the revenue of the Post-office Department, are hereby appropriated—and the further sum of two million four hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, payable out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; said sums to be expended in conformity with the provisions of the act approved the 2d day of July, 1836, in the payment exclusively of the compensation of Postmasters, the clerks in their offices and mail departments, special agents, and for the transportation of the mails.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to commence one month after the expiration of the quarter in which the service was rendered, and to the date of the approval of this act, shall be paid on all sums found due to contractors for carrying the mails, and that a sum sufficient to pay the same be, and the same is, hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated for the services of temporary clerks in expediting the payment of the creditors of the Post-office.

Mr. Grow, from the Committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that they had performed the duty, and that the President desired them to express his gratification that Congress was ready to proceed to business, and that he would be happy to coöperate with the legislative department in the consummation of measures calculated to promote the public welfare; and that he should communicate with Congress as the public emergencies may require.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.) moved to proceed to the election of a Doorkeeper, previous to which there was a call of the House.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) nominated Alexander Ward, of New-York, as a gentleman and a Democrat, every way qualified for the station.

Messrs. Cochrane, (Dem.,) and Briggs, (Amer.,) of New-York, seconded the nomination, the latter saying that as he had helped to elect Mr. Pennington Speaker, his Republican friends would reciprocate and help to elect Mr. Ward.

Mr. Riggs, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) nominated the present incumbent, Mr. Wright.

Mr. Peyton, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) nominated A. H. Markland.

Mr. Tappan, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) nominated George Marston.

Mr. Maynard nominated Andrew J. Lamer.

Messrs. Riggs, Tappan, Maynard and Hamilton were appointed Tellers.

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|---|---|
| Whole number of votes | 207 |
| Necessary to a choice | 104 |
| For Mr. Marston | 110 |
| For Mr. Wright | 57 |
| For Mr. Markland | 16 |
| For Mr. Ward | 12 |
| For Mr. Lamar | 12 |

Mr. Marston was declared elected Doorkeeper.

Mr. Washburn of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to proceed to the election of a Postmaster *viva voce*.

Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, (Rep.,) wished to know what all this meant?

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, (Rep.,) nominated Jonah M. Lucas, of Illinois.

Mr. Bouligny, of Louisiana, (Am.,) nominated the present incumbent, M. W. Clusky.

Mr. Potter nominated George A. Bassett.

Mr. Mallory, of Tennessee, (Am.,) nominated J. E. Scruggs. [Laughter.] He said that gentleman's qualities were more admirable than his name was euphonious.

Mr. Stanton unsuccessfully moved for an adjournment.

Messrs. Kellogg, Bouligny, Howard, and Harris of Virginia, were appointed Tellers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of votes | 210 |
| Necessary to a choice | 106 |
| For Mr. Lucas | 108 |
| For Mr. Clusky | 85 |
| For Mr. Scruggs | 17 |
| For Mr. Bassett | 00 |

Mr. Potter, who nominated Mr. Bassett, voted for Mr. Lucas, who was declared elected Postmaster.

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

## Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Bellini's beautiful opera of "I Puritani" was played here last night, inaugurating the Spring season. The house was not full, owing, undoubtedly, to the extremely unpleasant state of the weather; for the same reason, too, the singers were scarcely in possession of their best voices. Miss Patti, as *Elvira*, acquitted herself very creditably in the *polacca* and in the finale of the first act. The music of the *rôle* is, dramatically, more important than any which our young prima donna has yet undertaken, and the audience was both astonished and delighted to find that she went through it so well. It would be absurd to say that she excels all her predecessors, and sufficient that, both vocally and dramatically, she is no unworthy successor of the best.

Brignoli and Ferri were a little husky; Signor Susini, who will be remembered as a prominent member of the Grisi & Mario Troupe, made his *rentrée* as *Giorgio*, and displayed the same fine qualities of voice that made him famous under the old management. He was warmly received. The chorus and orchestra were both decidedly and distinctly bad.

The Paris correspondent of the *Literary Gazette* states that Giuglini has been a failure at Paris.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM THE PACIFIC.

### The Election of Mr. Latham—His Successor as Governor—The Proposed Separation of the State—Indian Outrages.

Malloy's Station, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The Overland Mail, from San Francisco Jan. 13, with telegraphic advices of the 14th, arrived this evening.

Milton S. Latham, on the 10th, (the night after his inauguration as Governor,) was nominated in caucus for United States Senator, and the day following was elected to that office by the Legislature. The vote in caucus stood: Latham, 51; Weller, 43; Washington, 2. In the Legislature the vote stood: Latham, 97; Edmund Randolph, (Anti-Lecompton Democrat,) 15; O. L. Shaft, (Republican,) 3.

Mr. Latham's nomination in caucus was on the first ballot after his name was introduced as a candidate. The use of his name took Weller's adherents by surprise, and was quite unexpected to the public at large. His success is attributed to the determination on the part of the Democracy to rid itself of the dynasties which have hitherto governed, to a great extent, the politics of the State.

The new Senator will start for Washington by the steamer of the 5th of February. Lieut.-Governor Downey by this change becomes Governor for the ensuing two years, and will be inaugurated on the 14th. He is but little known in public life, and is a successful business man rather than a politician. He is a native of Ireland, and came to California from Maryland.

Mr. Quinn, who had been elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate, becomes Lieutenant-Governor.

There is a suspicion that, before the Winter passes, the election of a Senator to succeed Mr. Gwin will be brought on. There are indications that Judge Baldwin will be the Senator, and that Eugene Casserly will be appointed Judge, in place of Baldwin, on the Supreme Bench, by Gov. Downey.

Gov. Latham has appointed Johnson Price Secretary of State, and Geo. Wallace Private Secretary. They were confirmed by the Senate, and will be retained by the new Governor.

Gov. Latham yesterday sent a special message to the Senate, in relation to the six Southern Counties of California, on their proposed separation from the State, and an organization under a Territorial Government. The Governor says that a two-thirds vote is required to an act authorizing the separation, before it can be passed. No further action than this, he says, is necessary on the part of the State to consummate this purpose. The authorization of Congress, however, he suggests, will be required to perfect the separation. He doubts not that the aggregate sentiment of the State is opposed to the decision, and considers it proper that Congress decide whether the opinion of the people of the proposed Territory ought to be accepted as a conclusion.

A messenger arrived at Sacramento on the 12th, from Mendocino County, with reports of Indian outrages. Dwellings had been burnt, and four hundred head of stock killed. The Governor will send a special message to the Legislature on the subject.

Major Fitzgerald, of the United States Army, died at Los Angelos on the 9th ult.

The steamer *Northerner*, bound to Portland, was wrecked Jan. 6, near Cape Mendocino. Eighteen passengers and the same number of the crew were lost. The vessel is a total loss. The mails and treasure were saved.

The report of the State Superintendent of Public Schools is published. The total amount of money expended for school purposes in 1859 was $470,000. The new year commenced with 64,900 scholars, employing 754 teachers. The number of children in the State under 18 years of age is over 76,000.

The Comptroller's report shows an increase of taxable property of over $7,000,000.

A movement has been started in Golden Valley in favor of a Sunday law to compel the closing of places of business on the Sabbath. In a town of 2,000 population but one man opposed the movement.

Efforts are being made to raise money for the purchase of a steam fire-engine for San Francisco.

The Supervisors of San Francisco have enjoined the granting of the right to construct horse railways through the streets of the city.

It was rumored that Commodore Vanderbilt was about to establish an opposition line of steamers on the inland waters of California, and up the Northern coast of Oregon and Washington.

The Territorial *Enterprise* of the 31st December says that at Virginia and Gold Hill very active prospecting was going on in tunnels opened before the snow fell.

Nothing of importance was transpiring in any claims on the so-called Comstock lead, excepting in the Spanish claim. They were very actively at work on the latter, and 12½ feet of this claim was sold, Dec. 29, for $120,000.

Great excitement existed in regard to certain claims a little above Johnstown and below Devil's Gate. The ore struck seems to contain antimony and lead but no silver. A town was being located near the spot with ample water. The surface diggings alone would support a respectable mining town.

General prospecting was suspended on account of snow.

New and very rich diggings have been discovered on the Kalamath River, a short distance below the mouth of the Humbug.

San Francisco, Saturday, Jan. 14—5 P. M.

The steamer *Northerner*, Capt. Fall, bound for Portland, Oregon, was wrecked on the 6th of January, on the rocks near Cape Mendocineto. The following are the names of the lost and missing, so far as known: Bloomfield, (bound for Victoria;) Delchreider, Switzer, Kelly, Farrell, Samuel Gregg and sister, Ramsey C. Thomas, Andrew Hunter, Trefor, Bullys, Greenfield and Haas, all bound for Portland; Perkins and Meeker, for Stellacoon, and Taylor for Puget Sound.

The following officers and crew are know to be lost: French, first officer: Mayhood; third officer; Gladwell, pilot; Barry, express messenger; Nation, first engineer; nine of the steward's crew, the first fireman, six sailors and the carpenter. The vessel is a total loss. Her mails and treasure were saved.

The Assembly yesterday passed concurrent resolutions providing for the establishment of a daily overland mail from San Francisco to the Mississippi River.

Gov. Latham had addressed a long letter to President Buchanan on the subject of the separation of San Louis, Obispo, San Bernardo, Los Angelos, San Diego, San Barbara, and part of Buena Vista Counties from the remaining portion of the State, to form a Territorial or other Government. He submits his views on the subject, as a proposition new and of grave importance both to the State and the nation. He asks: Can a portion of a State go backward into a territorial condition? If so, it may be within the power of the several State Legislatures and Congress to dissolve the Union. He urges great caution on the part of Congress in the matter. This affair had its origin in the dissatisfaction of the mass of the people in the Southern Counties in having to pay their proportion of the expenses of State government.

Advices from Victoria are to Jan 6. Business and mining operations were dull at British Columbia.

### THE LATEST COMMERCIAL.

Liquors were active yesterday. High-proof Whisky sold at 50c.; 55c. is now asked. Other kinds are tending upward under a strong speculative movement. Crushed Sugar from importers sells at 11¾c.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, in a long editorial, sets forth the importance of immediate action in regard to the building of an overland telegraph line. It says that half a dozen of our capitalists might, without inconvenience, advance enough of money to build the California portion, and urges them to do so. It also says it is expected that the line at present in course of construction will soon be working to Fresco City, twenty miles south of Friedbaugh's Ferry, about 185 miles from San Francisco.

### Items from the Southwest.

CONSERVATIVE ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MISSISSIPPI—THE RUATAN ISLAND—TEXAN FRONTIER.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 6.

The *Picayune*, of Jan. 31, says that the Legislature of Mississippi has rejected the bill to repeal the State law against the introduction of Africans into the State, by a vote of three to one.

Advices from Ruatan to Jan. 18 say that the inhabitants are determined to maintain their independence of Honduras, and have sent to New-Orleans for arms and ammunition.

A bill appropriating $300,000 for the defence of the frontiers of Texas has passed the Senate of that State, and will probably pass the House.

### Grand National Encampment of the Sons of Malta at Washington.

St. Louis, Saturday, Feb. 4.

The Grand Lodge of the Sons of Malta appointed the following delegates to the grand National Encampment to be held at Washington City the 15th inst.: Hon. Jas. S. Green, Hon. J. R. Barrett, Hon. F. P. Blair, Grand Commander A. F. W. Webb, and Past Grand Commander John S. Walker.

### Important Legal Decision.

Richmond, Monday, Feb. 6.

The Court of Appeals to-day decided the long-pending case of the Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad *vs.* the Virginia Central Railroad favorably to the former, involving half a million of dollars.

### Democratic Convention at Syracuse.

GREAT RALLY OF HARDSHELL DEMOCRACY—SPEECHES OF THE PRESIDENT AND NOTED LEADERS.

Syracuse, Monday, Feb. 6.

The Convention of the Democracy, elected by Congressional Districts, assembled in Voorhees Hall at 8 o'clock this evening.

The attendance was quite large, there being at least three hundred persons in the Hall. Among the Old-Line Democrats present were Gen. Chamberlain, John Farrell, President of the National Democratic Volunteers; Gen. Orville Clark, Dr. Robert B. Bradford, Darius Clark, Hon. Fernando Wood, Ex-Speaker Alvord, Hon. D. M. Chauncey, Dr. J. Haslett, Peter Brewer, of Utica; Joseph Lee, of Herkimer; Norman Kibby, Robert M. Shankland, Hon. James Ready, of Albany; Hon. Frederick Follett, and Senator J. McLeod Murphy.

The Convention was called to order by John A. Greene, as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who, in allusion to the probability that the seats of the delegates now present might be contested at Charleston by another delegation, elected by a Committee of sixteen, in known disregard of the wishes of the people, declared that the district system is a system by which the State must and will be represented, if the mass of New-York Democracy are worth consulting. He addressed the Convention as the representatives of the pure Democracy, untainted by heresies and agitation, and of the principle that the true interpretation of the Constitution guarantees to every citizen the protection of his property, whether in State or Territory. He alluded in terms of strong condemnation to the recent outrage upon Virginia. It was the natural result of Abolition teachings, under traitorous disguises. He declared that it would be the grateful privilege of the Democracy of New-York, in the future as in the past, to stand firm by her sisters of the Confederacy, and to that end he called upon them to nominate a President. Their only question would be to see the Constitution correctly interpreted, the laws rigidly enforced, and the rights of every one of the States sacredly and irrevocably maintained. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. W. S. Hubbell moved that Hon. Thomas G. Alvord be appointed President of the Convention. Carried by acclamation.

Mr. Hubbell and Mr. Geo. H. Carr, of Cayuga, conducted Mr. Alvord to the chair.

On taking his seat, Mr. Alvord briefly addressed the Convention, returning thanks for the honor of presiding over so intelligent a body of men, whose past was a guarantee of the soundness of their Democracy and their devotion to the Union. He expressed the belief that men so well known for their devotion to the Union and Constitution could never for a moment be deprived of their just rights in the Convention of the National Democracy through the intrigues of a body of seceders. He then alluded to national questions, declaring his belief that if the Union was to exist the South must have equal, evenhanded share in the Territories of the Union, and protection of her slave property there, as the North has for money and implements of agriculture and mechanical labor. The Territories are common property, and should be shared in by all. He held it to be the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the territories. He claimed the body there represented as the only true representatives of the Democracy of the State of New-York and of the principles he had enunciated. They were untainted by Free-Soilism and Wilmot-Provisoism, and the heart of the Democracy of the Empire State was with them. He declared his conviction that the nominee of the Charleston Convention would triumph in the coming election if the candidate were a man in whom the Conservatives could place implicit confidence.

Samuel G. Courtney and John J. Van Allen were appointed Secretaries.

Alderman Brown, of New-York, moved the appointment of a Committee of eight to select and present to the Convention the names of four delegates and four alternates. Adopted.

The following gentlemen are the Committee appointed: Josiah W. Brown, D. Chauncey, John D. Pierson, Darius Clark, N. Maltby, Carl Kopler, Peter Pontius and N. Kibbee.

Mr. Patterson, of Monroe, stated that he understood that Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of New-York, was present in the city. He therefore moved that a Committee of two be appointed to wait upon Mr. Wood and invite him to a seat on the platform.

The motion was carried, and Messrs. Patterson and Brady were appointed as the Committee.

They soon returned with Mr. Wood, who, upon entering the Hall, was greeted with loud applause—the Convention rising and giving him three cheers.

A business Committee of five was then appointed to report all matters regarding the management of the case at Charleston, when the Convention adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

### From Havana.

THE DE SOTO AT NEW-ORLEANS—HAVANA MARKETS.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 6.

The steamship *De Soto* has arrived here with Havana dates to the 2d inst.

The stock of sugar was 20,000 boxes.

Molasses was selling at 4¼@4½ rials for Clayed, and 5¼@5½ rials for Muscovado.

Exchange on London 13¾@14¼ ℔ cent. premium, and on New-York 3@3¾ ℔ cent. premium.

Freights had slightly advanced.

The schooner *Emma C. Walsh*, of Deals Island, had been seized for a violation of law.

### Yale Agricultural Convention.

New-Haven, Monday, Feb. 6.

Speakers will address the Yale Agricultural Convention on the following subjects:

Feb. 7—Apples, grapes and berries, by Messrs. Allen, Grant and Pardee.

Feb. 8—Apples, berries and chemistry, by Messrs. Allen, Pardee and Johnson.

### Trial of Hazlett.

Charlestown, Monday, Feb. 6.

The trial of Hazlett, the last of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, commenced to-day. The talesmen selected from Frederick County were exhausted before the panel was completed. The Court then adjourned to allow the Sheriff to summon more talesmen. Messrs. Green and Botts are the counsel for the defence.

### Fire in Canaan.

Canaan, Conn., Monday, Feb. 6.

Milton's Hotel, Barnard & Co.'s store, Johnson's new store, a blacksmith shop, and several small buildings were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $6,000; partially insured.

### Death of Judge Gustavus Swan.

Cleveland, Monday, Feb. 6.

Judge Gustavus Swan, an old and respected citizen of Columbus, and for many years President of the State Bank of Ohio, died this afternoon.

### A Homicide Set at Liberty.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 6.

Col. Peck, who killed Dr. Harris, was discharged by the Grand Jury to-day.

## PERSONAL.

Cardinal Antonelli passed the evening of Dec. 31 at the palace of the French General commanding in Rome, to see the old year out and the new year in. The principal entertainment provided by the worthy General for his distinguished guests, comprising several members of the Sacred College and the French and Austrian Ambassadors, was the performance of a celebrated conjuror, who is now going the professional round of the principal salons in Rome. The Cardinal Secretary of State occupied the centre place of honor in the first row of seats, exactly opposite the Professor of Magic, and condescended to furnish rings, pocket handkerchiefs, &c., for the various tricks.

The Parisian Clubs are discussing the predicament of Prince Frederick Haynau, son of the Elector of Hesse, who having raised the wind for fast living on bills of exchange to the amount of 110,000 florins, those bills have been presented at Munich, and legal proceedings have issued against the heir presumptive of a petty German Sovereignty.

A letter from Paris says: "The greatest alarm is experienced at the absence of all news of the Duc de Nemours, who embarked for Lisbon with his son more than ten days since, at Southampton. The vessel is not yet telegraphed, and M. Reille has just been dispatched to Lisbon for news to relieve the anxiety of the Orleans family."

Mr. William Parker Snow, who is already known in connection with Arctic matters, is getting up an Artic expedition, and subscriptions are already flowing in to aid him in his object. He argues that it is by no means clear that all the members of the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* are dead.

Mr. Albert Smith has reappeared on the platform in the Egyptian Hall, looking as lively and as well as ever. The loud and continuous greeting with which he was hailed overcame him for a short time, and he made his prefatory remarks with visible signs of emotion.

## INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

### The Plans of Miramon—A New Protest Against the American Treaty—Probable Results of the Campaign—Cabinet Changes at Vera Cruz.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1860.

The latest accounts from the City of Mexico state that MIRAMON was still there. He will probably make a demonstration before the City of Vera Cruz in the month of March; buy off all those that are to be bought, and then withdraw his forces to the interior, as he cannot possibly raise a sufficient force to take this city by storm.

I send you a translation of MIRAMON'S second and personal protest against the treaty recently concluded by Mr. MCLANE. He appears to be endeavoring to gain the public favor of the Mexicans by inciting their patriotism and arousing their natural hatred for the Americans; and also by the same means, to turn the civil war into a foreign one against us.

The forces at San Luis Potosi, under Gen. CARVAJAL, are supposed to be preparing for an attack on Tampico. CARVAJAL will be strenuously opposed by Gen. URAGA, and MIRAMON appears to think that the American force, wherever it is sufficiently strong, will join with JUAREZ'S forces.

In view of the pending attack on Tampico, the United States steamer *Brooklyn* left a boat's crew with gun and small arms to defend the American interests at that place.

It was rumored that the Constitutional forces at Minatitlan had pronounced for MIRAMON, on account of the scarcity of funds in the Juarez treasury. The United States ship *Saratoga* sent a detachment to Minatitlan similar to that sent by the *Brooklyn* to Tampico. It was also rumored that Mr. OCAMPO would resign his place in the Constitutional Cabinet, and be succeeded by Gen. DEGOLLADO, who is at present Commander-in-Chief of the army. All are anxious to know what course the American authorities will pursue in the event of an attack on the city of Vera Cruz. The steamer *Tennessee* has discontinued her mail service. The United States ship *Saratoga* remains at Vera Cruz. The *Brooklyn* will proceed to Pensacola for provisions, &c. Mr. MCLANE goes in the *Brooklyn* to the Mississippi River.

DELTA PHI.

## PROTEST OF GEN. MIRAMON AGAINST THE McLANE TREATY.

MEXICANS: God watches over the Republic, and the event which has recently occurred is a visible proof that he wishes to preserve it, and that his ways are all full of justice and wisdom. God is never invoked in vain, and our country can no longer remain in doubt as to what it may expect from those of her sons that have carried their insane workings so far as to declare themselves enemies of society. The treason of Vera Cruz, although it is detestable, and condemns to everlasting infamy the unfortunates which have committed it in the same city that made such heroic sacrifices against the American invasion, and that figured so conspicuously throughout the glorious struggles for independence, renders a solemn homage to Truth, in presenting to the world in their true light the principal directors of the band which plunges the country into a foreign war, and permits no other distinction in our civil discord than that of good countrymen and traitors. Providence will not permit that the small number of these latter shall dishonor the nation.

Fixed in their purpose, those who formed the Constitution of 1857, having given themselves up to every class of excess and debauchery, which leave fear and desolation in the cities and villages through which they pass, and in the places which they occupy, they have become at length convinced that neither the superiority of discipline and valor in the loyal troops of the Supreme Governor, nor public opinion, nor the aversion with which they are regared by all, leaves them any other resource than to ruin all that falls into their hands. They even go further; by means of their Government established at Vera Cruz, they try to sell the integrity, the honor, and the safety of their country, by an infamous treaty which leaves on the brow of those that signed it an indelible mark of treason. How shall we regard this act? How shall we explain it in a manner favorable to a simple political party? How shall we ignore a perfidy which appears incredible among Mexicans? How shall we neglect seeing the unmistakable signs of the Author of Society? And how, lastly, can we avoid calling the attention to that which has been said from the beginning of this bloody discord, "He that has no religion has no country?"

The public is seldom at fault in judging political parties, above all when their safety and independence are at stake. Their natural desire for self-preservation, their love for their families, their attachment to the manners and customs in which they have been brought up, their desire for a government and legislature that can satisfy all, tend to place them in a position to judge with certainty the spirit and motives of those men that, in civil discord, seize on the reins of power in order to govern them. Since the commencement of our Independence the true object of the faction which now sells its country has become daily more evident. Its union with POINSETT; the events of 1833, and the contemporary rebellion of Texas; the measures dictated against the Church, in 1847, for its destruction—the accomplishment of which the United States had in view in invading the Republic—and the conduct during this period of a corporation of the capital of hateful memory, are antecedents well known, and present a faithful picture, not of the unwary ones who have allowed themselves to be persuaded without seeing the venom of the doctrines set forth, but of the principal directors, whose names are on the lips of every one as having been the vile instruments of the political estrangement that has divided us. And can the people fail to perceive that they can expect nothing save disaster from the false protests in favor of their progress and happiness which this faction makes? Shall it still be said as before that the country can never be happy without the rule of a turbulent Democracy, that imitates the institutions of the neighboring Republic? Its workings have presented our own Democrats in their true light, and Mexico is truly unfortunate if it does not know how to improve the present occasion which offers to redeem its honor and become assured of its independence, now that no one doubts the plan which is about to be realized against its nationality. We can no longer remain in the uncertainty which has nourished our evil passions, and the Republic should disappear altogether if it is not worthy by its conduct of the estimation of the civilized world.

The Treaty which has just been concluded at Vera Cruz, according to the information received by the Government, and against which the Minister of Foreign Affairs has filed the proper protest, agrees to concessions of territory or transit routes for the citizens and troops of the United States which will ruin our ports and which will help that Republic extend itself over our country.

The American Minister, Mr. FORSYTH, proposed, in March last, a new boundary line, and tried to corrupt the patriotism of the Government, stating, in his dispatch to the Ministry, that they should avail themselves of this opportunity to gain a few millions of dollars in the existing strife—that is, in the war against the Constitutional forces. This proposition, so unworthy of a nation, was rejected in terms already known to the Republic; the establishment (*el establecimiento*) at Vera Cruz was recognized by the Government of the United States, and it is now embarrassed in consenting to the Treaty not only, but in making known through its organs that it has adjusted it for a miserable sum, because it has no other means with which to attain the triumph of its pretensions. A few years ago a similar scandal would have been inexplicable.

Without faculties for such a negotiation even according to the testimony of the Constitution which they invoke, unknown by a large majority of the country, his command reduced to a most unimportant fragment of the Republic and without any hope of ever leading the public will, the Government of Vera Cruz seeks in a foreign war and all its attendant disasters, not his own triumph but the downfall of his enemies; he places himself in the place of disgrace and infamy reserved for traitors, and hopes to attain that unhappy celebrity which so often darkens the pages of our history.

Providence has placed me at the head of the destinies of the nation, and I am well aware of the responsibility that rests upon me, now that we find ourselves in so grave a crisis. I am not worthy of being its representative on so solemn an occasion; neither my age nor my acquirements call me to be first in the ardent endeavor to save her; but elevated to the post which I redeemed as chief of the Government and Army, I could not reject it if the war, taking a new character, should offer greater dangers and difficulties. The nation honors me with its confidence; God has given me the victory in this civil war; and I trust he will give it me in the more just, the more noble, and the more holy one—in the war for the independence of my country, for the defence of its religion and the integrity of its soil.

It does not appear possible that the Government of the United States will ratify a treaty which violates good faith, justice and equity—the most respected principles of the rights of nations—and which converts international intercourse into an abuse still more disgraceful than the employment of force in an unjust aggression. The Republic, as well as its Government, should forsee the tendency of the negotiation, and not give the least motive or the slightest pretext for the imputation of having provoked a foreign war, but it should accept it without hesitation if its territory is invaded or its rights and prerogatives as an independent people are attacked. If it should fail presenting a legitimate defence against unjust force, it would leave in history a page bright with honor.

After having become satisfied of the obedience and loyalty of the most important cities of the interior, I march to the capital, to dictate the movements which Providence counsels in so difficult a situation. My first move will be, to call upon all good Mexicans, whatever may be their political tendencies, to unite with the forces of the Government, if we have to resist foreign aggression.

Fellow-citizens, in union there is strength; a people fighting for liberty is always respected and esteemed by all. Let us follow together the banner that gave us Independence. Let us present ourselves as sons of the same country, and conquerors or conquered, in the last trial which appears to menace our Republic, let us have accomplished the highest task which our character as Mexicans calls for.

MIGUEL MIRAMON.

GUADALAXARA, Jan. 1, 1860.

## CENTRAL ITALY.

### The Political Status—Society at the Tuscan Capital—American Visitors—Panic at Perugia.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

FLORENCE, Monday, Jan. 16, 1860.

The situation here in Italy, according to the general opinion, is assuming every day a character less grave. Not that the position of affairs is much changed, but recent circumstances, apparently with a tendency more favorable to a peaceful settlement, have inspired hope. All eyes are still turned towards that potent European arbiter, NAPOLEON, and the belief gains strength that his will and policy, touching the Italian question, are now so much modified as really to regard the advancement of the national cause more than the anti-Italian schemes and interests of Austria and the Pope. The Italians wish to be assured that European influence, whether in or out of Congress, will not be given in favor of the restoration to power in these Central States of the Austrian Lieutenants—commonly known as Dukes—and a consequent reëstablishment of the old order of things. If Europe, in the Congress, adheres strictly to the doctrine of legitimacy and the conservation of dynastic interests, and establishes a policy of restoration and reaction, then this people will not submit. They are resolved to struggle in opposition to such decisions, with however little prospect of success. If the Powers which dictate the policy of Europe are ready to risk the consequences of such a great act of injustice, then such a vote will be given. But Italy has the power to make Europe pay the penalty of such a wrong by new revolutions. For nearly a year past, in the midst of the most extraordinary trials, the people of Italy have preserved a self-control and maintained a public order which has excited the admiration, not less than the wonder, of the people of every other country. A single grand idea and a single great hope have sustained them—the idea of national independence and union, and the hope that they would be left peaceably to work out to their full accomplishment ends so just and reasonable. Italy is not without enemies among her own children, whose turbulent will and spirit of mischief add greatly to the difficulties of her position. Reference is not now made to the Roman Prelacy, with its army of priests, and the many others who follow in their train. These are pledged to a course which has nothing in common with the real welfare of Italy. Here in enlightened and favored Tuscany are many whose hearts are with the enemies of their country. They are denominated *Codini*, or followers of the fortunes of Austria. These tell you that by and by everything will be again as it was. Austrian satraps will be reëstablished upon thrones which they have repeatedly forsaken; Austrian influence will be fully restored, and the people as much slaves to a foreign Power as before. In the hearts of this class of people—inhabitants of the country which gave them birth, but not Italians—no generous sentiment of nationality, no noble aspirations for an independent national existence find a place.

Florence is becoming a centre of American society. The circle has every year been enlarging, until this Winter the number of our country-people has been reckoned in hundreds at one time. On many accounts the place is certainly most agreeable. It is not so large that one is lost in a fathomless vortex, as in the great capitals; and, for the same reason, neither neither is it a place so expensive to live in as to exhaust the resources of people of moderate fortunes. Florence has been talked about and praised a great deal, and a large part of the praise has been deserved. Its means of amusement, and, what is better, instruction, are numerous. Indeed, it does not seem as if these could be easily exhausted. There is no end of theatres, both for lyrical and prose representations. During this season of Carnival—notwithstanding the attention of the people is so much occupied with political affairs—eight of them are open. In respect to collections in the Fine Arts, both public and private, of course anybody knows that Florence is one of the most attractive cities in Europe. In antiquities it abounds—from its noble twelfth-century towers, with so many rich historic associations, to the innumerable interesting objects laid up in its museums. In the number, size and excellence of its libraries, in proportion to its population, probably it is better furnished than any other city in the world. These, like its galleries and lectures upon science, are free to all. The region around Florence presents every variety of beauty. In the most favorable seasons, it would not be too strong a term to say that it is enchanting. It is this beauty, with which the city is filled and encompassed, that inspired the poet ROGERS to say, "Of all the fairest cities of the earth, none is so fair as Florence." As far as the eye can see the hills are covered with villas, and the valleys between are filled with vineyards and luxurious vegetation. Indeed, all Tuscany is a garden.

It is not strange, then, that Florence should be selected as the place of residence for a part of the year of many foreigners, and the city in which for longer or shorter periods travelers find it pleasant to linger. Of course the time could not be very long before Americans also would find out all these charms. If it is not true already, it will be soon, that there is no attractive nook on the earth's surface, which civilized man has explored, unvisited also by some wandering members of the enterprising race which is peopling the great continent of the West. If there is a cool cell among Alpine heights, where may be found shelter from Summer heats, or some sunny southern slope, looking towards Africa, where no mid-Winter north wind can blow, there our countryman, like a true scion of the English stock, naturally finds himself. In pursuit of pleasure or instruction, or for the gratification of his love of adventure, he will go wherever man has been. If the ruins of Rome are not sufficiently ancient or gigantic, he will see those of Egypt, and no fear of fevers shall hinder him from searching the buried cities scattered along the African coast. He will bring away a piece of Cleopatra's Needle, knock off a fragment from the topmost stone of Cheops, and, if his geological hammer would reach as high, he would blow the nose of the Sphinx.

Among the Americans established in Florence for the whole or part of the Winter, there have not been wanting those who have by their hospitalities contributed in a very handsome manner to the enjoyment of the rest. There has been a variety of pleasant evening reunions. Mr. and Mrs. JAMES EWING COOLEY, of New-York, have taken the lead as host and hostess in these entertainments. At their weekly *serate*, the Frescobaldi Palace has been the scene of unusual sociability and cheerfulness. These gatherings are still continued. The company is invariably large, and with music, dancing, and the interchange of well-bred civilities, a very agreeable character is given to this American society established in the heart of a foreign land.

I learn from Perugia that the Cardinal Archbishop of that place is becoming much alarmed in view of the present posture of affairs in the Pontifical States. It would seem as if he was preparing for a siege. He has ordered new bars of iron to be placed over his palace windows, and heavier bolts and chains to be attached to his doors. It is natural that these people should have fears, even when there is no particular reason for alarm. They cannot get rid of the consciousness that they themselves are offenders. Poor Perugia! with all its beauty of nature and art, its condition is most unhappy. It is in bonds, and worst of all, it is bound in ecclesiastical chains. The liberty which last year it so honestly and peacefully won, was wrested from it by the treachery and merciless spirit of vengeance which the Pontifical parent—with so many words of love and affection for his children on his lips—exhibited, by the aid of his foreign mercenaries.

A. P.

### Constitutional Dry Goods.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I am told, on good authority, that the blackmailer GILMAN carried South between $3,000 and $4,000, paid to him by New-York merchants for being immortalized in his *Trade List*. Among those who are on his books as "sound," is one of the *pillars of* DR CHEEVER'S *Church*, and who has been a regular attendant on his ministration for years. Another fact was reported to me by good authority: A Southern merchant, a few days since, called at one of our wholesale dry goods jobbing houses, and "laid out" about $7,000 worth of goods. He promised to call the next day and finish the transaction, by giving his note or otherwise settling for the purchase. During the night, however, he became anxious about his large purchase, or rather about the possible character of the house he had been dealing with. Accordingly in the morning he returned to the merchant's store, and the following colloquy, in substance, took place between them.

BUYER—(after the usual civilities)—I believe I haven't taken your goods yet. I have been thinking I ought to ask you a few questions before the bargain is fully closed. I want to know if you are a Black Republican?

SELLER—I believe we have not delivered you these goods yet. I wish to know if you are in favor of a dissolution of this Union under any circumstances?

BUYER—Yes! (with Southern emphasis.)

SELLER—Then, Sir, you can't have these goods under any circumstances, without the cash.

Exit the Southern gentleman in pursuit of "Constitutional dry goods."

## THE LATE CATASTROPHES.

### Investigations before Coroners' Juries.

### VERDICT IN THE ELM-STREET CASE.

### Progress of the Sanford-Street Inquiry.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN upon the bodies of nine of the victims of the recent catastrophe in Elm-street. The proceedings took place in the Coroners' private room, No. 4 Centre-street, and a large number of interested parties were present. After hearing evidence as to the circumstances of the fire, the efforts of the inmates to escape, and the construction of the building, a verdict censuring the proprietor was rendered. Attached to it was a recommendation to the Legislature, asking the enactment of a statute prescribing means of escape for the occupants of similar structures in case of fire. No other bodies were found yesterday. One of those recovered on Sunday, and taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, was yesterday identified by means of a gold chain around the neck as the remains of Mrs. CASPAR STORCH, who, with her three children, perished. Her remains, as well as those of four other persons, three of whom were doubtless her children, were all taken in charge by Mr. STORCH for interment.

*Caspar Storch* deposed: I resided at No. 142 Elm-street, in room No. 14, fifth story, at the time of the fire; I was at supper about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, when I heard a noise; on looking down, I observed flames coming up the cellar stairway; I called to my wife, and told her to "Hurry up with the children; she did not immediately follow, having stopped to secure her box of jewelry, but told me to go ahead and look after the children; I went down one flight of stairs, but the smoke and heat were so great that I could not go forward; a minute had not elapsed before I returned and called my wife, but she made no reply; she was then leaning against the wall in the hallway, with the baby in her arms, quite motionless, and with her head leaning forward as if suffocated; I had not a moment to lose, as the smoke nearly suffocated me, and instinctively I sought to escape; fortunately I struck against a door, which was only fastened by a bureau in the room to which it led; it gave way, and I saw a rear window open; I went to it, and seeing a clothes-line, which was fastened to the roof of the next house but one, some 25 feet distant, I managed to escape by means of it; my family consisted of my wife, two children, and an adopted child.

*Solomon Sheilbier* deposed: I resided on the second floor of the building, directly over the bakery, in room No. 4; I was sitting with my wife and two children in my room, about twenty minutes before 8 o'clock, when we heard an unusual noise, and on opening the door we observed flames coming up the main stairway, in such volumes that there was no chance of escape from the building in that direction; immediately there was a rush through my apartments of the tenants from the upper floor, many of whom escaped by leaping from the window; my wife escaped in this way; I got out of the window with my youngest child in my arms, and was hanging to the sill awaiting the firemen to rescue me, when a man, in getting out, caused me to loose my hold, and I fell with the infant down into the cellar; neither of us, however, were injured; at this time one of my children and the child of a neighbor were left in the room, but both were subsequently rescued by a fireman; from the time of first hearing the noise, until it became necessary for us to leave the building, scarcely three minutes elapsed.

*Michael McCarrick* deposed: I resided in the building No. 142 Elm-street, and was present during the fire; my room was No. 8, third floor; my wife and myself were alone in my apartment about half-past seven o'clock, the other members of the family having gone out; I was about to leave the house also, when on opening the door I smelt the smoke; I told my wife I would go down and find out what the matter was; on reaching the second floor I discovered the place was on fire, and I hallooed loudly to my wife to come down; some of the tenants heard me, and we managed to escape from the building by the back stairway, which led from the second story to the ground; it would have been impossible for us to have escaped by the front entrance; we left the rear yard by breaking through the fence of the adjoining yard, and my wife passed out three children belonging to the neighbors.

*Ferdinand Festoniere* deposed: I occupied the basement of No. 142 Elm-street, on the north side, as a bakery; my step-father went down into the cellar, where all the tenants kept their fuel, to get some coal; he cried out in a minute or two that two or three of the wood bins were burning; I went down and found the smoke and flames so great that I had to leave instantly; I called "fire" and alarmed the tenants; I had no hay or straw in the cellar to use for lighting my fire in the oven; I had no other fuel but coke in my cellar; the fire was discovered in the bin adjoining mine; I lost all I possessed, and was not insured.

*William North* deposed: I resided in the building in question and was present when the alarm of fire was given; I occupied room No. 15 on the fifth floor; on going home about 7½ o'clock I discovered a great deal of smoke in the hall-way; I did not stay in my room a minute, as it was so late, and I had to attend a meeting in Stanton-street; on leaving my apartment I heard a cry of fire, and looking down saw flames in the hall-way and a dense smoke; myself and the other occupants at once saw that there was no other method of escape than by a side window to the roof of the adjoining house; quite a number escaped in this manner.

*James Armstrong* deposed: I resided in the building in question, in room No. 13, fifth floor; I heard an alarm of fire about 7½ o'clock, and on going to the third floor I felt hot air coming up the stairway, and perceived a dense smoke; I immediately returned to my own apartments, and found that my wife and child had gone into Mr. North's apartment; I told them all it was useless to attempt leaving by the usual way, and we decided to get out of the side window to the roof of the adjoining house, a distance of six feet; I got out first, and Mr. North handed me the women and children; had the fire occurred when all the tenants were in bed, there would have been no possibility of escape, the flames having spread with such rapidity.

*Nombo Z. De Fries* deposed: I kept a grocery store on the first floor of the building; soon after 7 o'clock my wife told me that the house was on fire, and told me to save the child; I went to the back door with the hope of saving some of my things, but on opening the door I saw that that would be impossible, as the flames were bursting out of the basement, and in an instant my kitchen was in a blaze; I think the fire originated directly under my store, in one of the coal bins; I don't think the baker has had any hay or shavings in his cellar for the past two weeks; it is not customary for the occupants to throw ashes into those cellars; I was not insured, and lost all I possessed in the world.

*Edmund Waring* deposed: I am the owner of the building in question; it was a six-story structure, 25 feet wide by 67 feet deep, and the lot was 81 feet deep, leaving a yard of some 14 feet in depth; a hallway, 3 feet 6 inches wide at the entrance, widened out to 6 feet after passing rearward some 25 feet; the stairway to the second story was in the centre of the hall, and led to an entry communicating with a back stairway on the outside of the building; all the other floors were reached by means of a stairway running through the centre of the building; this stairway was about 3½ feet wide, but the hallway was about 7 feet; at the time of the fire there were 20 families in the house; it was constructed for 21, but one suite of apartments was vacant; a portion of the upper story was used for drying clothes; Moore & Bryant constructed the building nearly four years ago; the building was constructed in the same manner that houses of this class are usually.

*Wm. H. Moore*, residing at the corner of East Broadway and Chatham-street, deposed: I am a member of the firm of Moore & Bryant, and we did the mason-work of the house No. 142 Elm-street; it was put up about four years ago for Mr. Waring; these tenements vary but little in their construction; this building was six rooms deep, in order to give a parlor, bedroom and kitchen to each family; it would contain twenty families; Mr. Waring planned the building himself; the walls of the structure were 12 inches deep, and in houses of this class, owing to the number of walls in the interior of the building, they are stronger than stores usually are; I consider that as good material was used in the construction of this building as is used in first class houses; the space between the trimmer beams and flues was eight inches, and the flues were four inches apart; I do not remember another building standing so high (six stories) where the adjoining buildings are so much lower, consequently affording no means of escape from the roofs.

The evidence here closed, and the jury, after deliberating for a long time, returned the following verdict: "That the said Frederika Bordner, Hannah A. Storch, Mary M. Storch, Flora Storch, Charles G. Storch, and four other bodies, to the jury unknown, came to their death in consequence of burns received at the destruction by fire of the tenement house No. 142 Elm-street, on the 2d day of February, 1860; we further find that the building was constructed without any regard to the safety of its occupants in case of fire, it having been utterly devoid of any means of escape after egress by the main entrance had been cut off, as it was higher by two stories than the buildings which adjoined it, thus preventing escape by way of the roof. In consideration of these circumstances, in our opinion, Mr. Edmund Waring, the owner of the premises in question, is responsible, to a great extent, for this serious loss of human life, as it was his duty, in the construction of the building, to have made provision for a contingency not at all unlikely to occur in buildings as overcrowded as we find this to have been. In conclusion, we would call the attention of the Legislature, now in session, to the number of edifices in this City constructed on similar reprehensible principles, and would recommend the enactment of a law making it incumbent upon owners of tenement buildings to place iron stairways, or some other approved means of egress, on the outside of these structures; that their height be limited to five stories, and that such other precautions be adopted for the better preservation of the lives of the inmates as the Legislature shall direct. The recent loss of six lives, by the destruction of a tenement house in Division-street, followed so quickly by this calamity, under precisely similar circumstances, imperatively demands the prompt intervention of the strong arm of the law, to prevent their recurrence. The jurors further request that Coroner Andrew R. Jackman forward a copy of this verdict to the Legislature of the State, now in session."

### ANOTHER OF THE ELM-STREET VICTIMS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Allow me to appeal in your valuable paper in behalf of a poor German family, who were burnt out at the late disastrous fire in Elm-street, inasmuch as their name does not appear amongst those enumerated in your list of the 4th inst. I am the more constrained to adopt this method, as the advanced age and feeble health of the husband render his condition more pitiable.

Baron VON TANUBERT, an Austrian by birth, sought refuge in this country in the year 1848; since then he has occupied the humble sphere of a goldsmith. Owing to his imperfect knowledge of the English language, he was unable to make his situation known to the Fire Department; his loss, therefore, by fire, is somewhat greater than the other tenants, and, according to his estimate, will not fall short of $1,000. He and his wife are occupying temporarily the fourth story of No. 136 Elm-street.

Will not some of your many readers be induced to pay this family a visit, and extend to them some pecuniary relief?

Approprtations left with the Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be faithfully transmitted to them.

By inserting the above you will much oblige yours, respectfully,

D.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1860.

### SANFORD-STREET EXPLOSION.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER HORTON AND A JURY.

Coroner HORTON commenced an investigation into the cause of the late explosion in Sanford-street, yesterday, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The following are the names of the jurors sworn:

Henry Jackson, E. Place, John H. Martin,
Samuel Cavelly, H. F. Wing, Jonathan Parker,
J. L. Dorsay, James Paivell, Henry Bowens,
O. H. Lines, J. C. Wood, James Wilson.

The names of the jurors having been called, and all being present,

*Wm. H. Watros* was sworn, and testified as follows: I reside in De Kalb-avenue; am a hatter; I was engaged in the factory of Mess's. Ames, Moulton & Co., as foreman of the making department; I was at the factory on Friday morning at the time of the explosion; the explosion took place between half-past seven and eight o'clock; I was in the stiffening-room at the time, at the door, opposite the boilers; I did not see anything unusual on that morning; Mr. Coleman was the only person near me at the time; he was about four feet from me; Mr. Eastman, the engineer, was the first man I saw there that morning; he went into the boiler-room at 7 o'clock, just as I went into the stiffening-room; he went to the boilers and tried his water guages; I saw him try the cocks of the three boilers; he then went into the engine-room, and I passed to the room where I went to work; I took my overshoes and overcoat off; I then went into the engine-room and saw Mr. Eastman, and said, "Mr. Eastman, you've got a good head of steam on this morning;" he was turning the cock to start the engine at the time; the steam guage showed sixty pounds of steam at that time; there was only one steam guage for the three boilers; I then passed into the card room, and from thence to the hardening room for hat bodies; I remained there 5 or 10 minutes; I then returned, went through the card-room, engine-room and make-shop; Mr. Eastman was in the engine-room alone when I passed; as soon as I left the engine-room there were 20 hatters and makers standing in front of the boilers over the engine-room; I said "Hurra, boys, here's work for you;" they then followed me into the make shop; I gave out the work to these hatters, and at that time Mr. McCracken and Mr. Warner came into my room and gave directions in relation to the work; they then passed into the engine-room; as they went out I stepped out after them, and noticed that there were two men at the boilers; I then closed the door, and got opposite the door which leads to the stiffening room, when I was struck by something, and knocked senseless; when I recovered consciousness, I was lying amongst a heap of rubbish, and Mr. Coleman by my side; I thought he was dead; as I got up I heard the sound of the explosion; it shook the building; I then went into the make-shop; I could not get out, as the building was all smashed where I was; the men were all calling out that they were killed; I said they might not be alarmed, as the explosion was all over; I passed into the yard from the make-shop, and met Mr. Coleman, foreman of the filling and machine department; I asked him where McCracken was; he said he saw him in the engine-room, and that he guessed he was killed; I then passed up to the ruins and called to McCracken; I then went around to the front building, as there was no hole in the roof at that time by which I could pass through; I went as far as I could into the ruins and hallooed again, but got no answer; I then returned and met my brother coming in at the door on Nostrand-avenue; he said, "What's the matter?—how did this happen?—was Eastman here?" I said "He was, and McCracken is in the ruins;" he asked me if I was sure that McCracken was there; I said he was for I had seen him go into the engine-room just before the explosion; he then went up stairs, and I went out on Nostrand-avenue, and met my sister who had just arrived; I then took my sister, who was nearly frantic, and went with her to her place on Bedford-avenue, where Mr. McCracken lived; I then returned and found that they had got McCraken's body out; I went to the boiler and saw that the main portion of it had blown through the wall; there was water and sand in the portion that I saw; I thought then the cause of the accident could not have been the want of water; I then went into the yard on the other side of the building to look at the other portion of the boiler; the main part of the perpendicular boiler was against the shop where I was, the top being on the opposite side of the yard; I went to that part to see the cock, which was up; the valve had struck the fence and bent the cock over; I found the valve was closed; I did not say anything at the time, but as soon as I saw Mr. Pearce I showed it to him; when I told Mr. Eastman he had a good head of steam on, he made no reply; I had no other conversation with him; I think the sand which I saw in the boiler got there by the water; Mr. Eastman said he frequently put muck in new boilers; the mud and sand seemed to be mixed up with the water in the boiler; Mr. Pearce was the constructor of the building; the steam got very low the week before the explosion; it was cold through the building, and they did not know what the cause was; my brother sent for Mr. Eastman, and asked what was the matter; Mr. Eastman said things were all right; then my brother spoke to him, and asked him if his valves were all right; he said he did not know that they were; my brother then followed him down to the engine room, and found them all closed; I mean the valves which go from boilers to the cylinder. [Diagram here shown.] That was the position of the boilers; my brother stood in the engine-room till he opened the valves, when the guage ran up to 80, at once; there was fire under only two boilers all the time; my brother said to Mr. Eastman then, "You'll blow us up;" Mr. Eastman made no reply; he saw, I suppose, that he had nothing to say, as it was his carelessness; my brother told Mr. McCraken, and he said he would not stay unless they had a steam-guage on every boiler; Mr. Pearce came down that afternoon, and they brought the subject up, and told him what had happened, and Mr. McCraken said he would not stay there unless they had safety-valves on each boiler; Mr. Pearce said one valve was as good as three; they got into an argument about it, and Mr. Pearce asked Mr. Eastman what he thought about the valves; Mr. Eastman said if they got a careful man they would be safe; my brother then said, "Ah! that is the thing; if the engineer on the Norwalk had known whether his valve was up or down, he would have saved that explosion;" Mr. McCracken then said to Mr. Pearce, "If there is an explosion here, I want you to understand that my skirts are clear;" there were no orders given that I know of to put on more valves.

*To a Juror*—It was about half an hour after Mr. Eastman came when the explosion took place, as far as I can recollect.

The juror said he had asked at the house where Mr. Eastman boarded, and they told him he had not left until after ten minutes after seven; the clock in the house agreed with the factory time.

It was the state of the guage which made me remark to Mr. Eastman that he had a good head of steam on; there was fire in each of the boilers on that morning; there had been fire under two boilers previous to Wednesday noon, and then they commenced to heat up the third boiler; the fires were kept under the boilers on Wednesday night; I don't know whether they were kept under Thursday night or not; the fireman's name was John; I don't know his other name; he came there just after the works were started; Mr. McCracken was a practical man, and had a knowledge of steam.

*G. L. Watrous*, examined: I reside at No. 71 Fort Greene-place; I was superintendant of the factory which was destroyed; I was in Myrtle-avenue, in the car, at the time of the explosion; I heard a report—the conductor said it was the hat factory which had blown up; I got out of the car and went down; the first man I saw was my brother; I asked him if Joe was there, meaning McCracken; I then asked him if Eastman was there; he said Yes, and I said "Are you sure?" he said he was, for he saw him try the water in his boilers and try the engine; Mr. Eastman was an engineer sent by Woodruff & Beach, of Hartford; he had the entire charge of the engine and boilers, and was to have been, until he had got the work finished, under the control of Woodruff & Beach; he had offered to stay two weeks after he had finished, until we had got a competent man to take charge; he thought it would take him some two or three days longer to complete his work, as he had an exhaust pipe and a blow-off pipe to attach and some other things before it would be complete; the evening before the explosion I sent for Mr. Eastman; Mr. McCracken, Mr. Burke and myself were in the office when I sent for Mr. Eastman; also John Freeman and a fireman named John Gallagher, whom we had hired that day; I told Mr. Eastman that Gallagher was the man I had got on trial to be fireman, and that I did not want him to build a fire until after Monday, unless Mr. Eastman was present; Mr. Eastman told me previous to this, and he said he could tell me whether Gallagher would be a competent man in two days; that was why I appointed Monday; I asked Mr. Eastman's opinion about keeping fire in the boilers all night; he said it was a good plan; Freeman got orders to stay on Thursday night all night, until Mr. Eastman came in the morning; his orders were not to have anything to do with the engine without orders from Mr. Eastman; the reason for my being so particular on this point was that Mr. Eastman had his finger cut off one day, and while he was to the doctor's, John started the engine and broke some of the cogs; on Mr. Eastman's return, he said if Freeman had not started the engine there would not have been so many cogs broken; I then told him never to start it again without orders; about a week before the explosion, Mr. McCracken, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Eastman and myself were speaking about the way the boilers were connected, the three boilers having only one safety-valve; McCracken thought it would be safer to have a safety-valve on each boiler; Pearce asked Eastman what he thought of it; Eastman said he thought it perfectly safe as it was; he never heard of such a thing as having a safety-valve on each boiler; Mr. Pearce said if it was necessary for safety, that it would be done; I left him and Mr. Eastman talking about it; the boilers had not been delivered to the Company, and would not be until they were finished. The fireman's duty was to do whatever the engineer told him; we had no man employed by the name of Smith; there was only one steam guage and one safety valve; the steam could not be shut off from either of the boilers; the highest pressure of steam I ever saw was 60 pounds; Mr. Eastman came up one day and said he had 80 pounds; he said then the boiler could stand 120; I think the cause of the accident was some of the valves being closed; I found it so after the explosion, as Mr. Eastman had been there and tried his water in the boilers—that was the only way I could account for it; there were three water-cocks in each boiler; I cannot say whether Eastman could tell by trying the water-cocks whether the valves of that boiler were closed, he might have told by the heavier pressure; the steam coming out of the guages with more force is what I mean by the heavier pressure; he could have told by looking at his valve, which was directly over the boiler; I think the over-pressure of steam on the boiler caused the explosion: there were two supply pipes in one boiler, which supplied the whole three boilers when the water-cocks were open; we had two pumps which supplied the three boilers; we could supply one or two or three, as we pleased.

*To a Juror*—I don't know whether there was a check-valve to each boiler or not.

*Mr. W. H. Ames*, examined: I reside at No. 126 Joralemon-street; I am one of the firm of Ames & Moulten, owners of the building where the explosion took place; I was not present at the time of the explosion; I was there some time after, about 10½ o'clock; I first heard of the explosion about 8¼ o'clock, on the New-York side of the Wall-street ferry; the ferry-master told me; the mason work of the building was done by Mr. Jos. W. Campbell; the carpenter work by Thos. Bayles; the work was done by contract; the engines and boilers were built by the Woodruff & Beach Company, of Hartford, Ct.; when we decided to build we sent for Mr. Campbell, and asked him with Mr. Pearce to settle between themselves what we required for the purpose; I told Mr. Campbell to make an estimate for doing the work in a thorough and substantial manner; the main building was 200 feet long by 25 feet wide, and three stories high, built of brick; the walls were twelve inches thick to the third story, I think; I may not be correct; the upper story was eight inches; adjoining the main building, on the south side, was a building thirty feet square and three stories high; there was an L, extending from the west end of the building along Sanford-street to the south line of the lot, and running parallel with Myrtle-avenue to a point near the engine and boiler house; there was no other estimate except that of Mr. Campbell for the work, I think; I selected Mr. Campbell because I had confidence in him; I don't know that there was any estimate for the work made out; Mr. Bayles got the contract under the same circumstance; the boilers and engine were made at the Woodruff and Beach Iron Works, Hartford, Conn.; I sent for Mr. Woodruff to call on us at our place of business, and told him what we proposed to do—that we would want a fifty-horse power engine and boilers of sufficient capacity to perform a certain amount of work, which we explained to him, requesting him to tell us what boilers were necessary for that service, and to give us an estimate for the work to be done, in the most thorough and complete manner, telling him that I wished him to estimate what was necessary, and do it in the best possible manner and not to cut his estimate down one dollar, so as to make them entirely safe and right, whatever they might cost; he gave us his estimate, ($5,250,) and we closed with him, he agreeing to make for us one high-pressure engine of fifty-horse power, with cylinders sixteen inches diameter and three feet stroke—with Wright's patent self-regulating cut-off—with three round water-front boilers, each twenty-four feet long and forty-two inches diameter—with two flues—with all the fixtures to make said engine and boilers complete for operation—all to be of first quality material, of plain but good finish, and deliver the same and set it up ready for operation in our factory; the engine and boilers had not been delivered to us at the time of the explosion, as it was not complete; I received no other estimate for that work; others called on us and offered to do it for $4,200; I did not give it them because I wanted it done by parties in whom I had confidence would do it right; I was twice or three times at the factory while Mr. Eastman was putting up the engine, the last time was on the day before the explosion; I asked him how he was getting on; he said he would have all finished in a few days; Mr. Eastman had exclusive charge of the engine under the contract of Messrs. Woodruff & Beach; he was under the direction of Mr. Pearce and Mr. Watrous in relation to running the engine.

*To a Juror*—Mr. Morse's men were at work in the factory at the time of the explosion; I don't know whether they were putting on safety valves or not; I think they were finishing the steam pipes, from the fact that I saw a lot of pipes in the drying room; Woodruff & Beach made only one estimate for the work.

*Dr. Charles Y. Chase*, examined: I am a physician and surgeon; I reside in Ryerson-street; I saw the bodies of men who were killed; their death was caused by injuries received from the explosion of a steam boiler.

*Cornelius Hall*, sworn: Resides on Myrtle, near Nostrand-avenue; hatter by trade; was employed in this factory, and was there on the morning of the explosion; was by the door in the plank-shop; stood in front of the boiler 20 minutes before the explosion; John Farrell, Mr. Eastman, Gallagher, and a gas fitter, whose name I don't know, were there; saw McCracken pass through into Mr. Watrous' room; Eastman turned the cocks, spoke to the fireman, and says "How is things?" I suppose the fireman was Gallagher; he said the water was lowest in the middle boiler; Eastman said it was not, it was lowest in the easterly boiler; Eastman then said to the fireman, never let the water get below the middle cock, nor above the upper one; *turn that valve immediately*; the fireman started towards the engine-room; the engineer said, "Is that the way to go?" The engineer then closed one of the dampers to each of the boilers; the fireman was gone a minute and came back again, when the engineer told him to deaden down the fires, he was wasting too much fuel and steam; with that the engineer pulled down the poker which was hanging upon the valve, and said he did not want the steam to escape so fast; the steam escaped again the moment his hand was taken off the poker; the engineer acted cross about something; don't know what it was about; waited there until the foreman called us to work; went in and got my "weigh-out," as we term it, preparatory to going to work; went to the door to call John Farrell (deceased) to come to work; got into the plank-room, near the door; next saw a brick fly near me; then got out of the window as soon as possible.

*To Juror*—This conversation was about seven o'clock.

At this stage of the proceedings the Coroner adjourned the case until to-day at 1½ o'clock.

### THE LAWRENCE DISASTER.

CAPT. BIGELOW'S REPLY TO THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The Boston *Journal* publishes the following:

A CARD.—The verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the fall of the Pemberton Mill having been published, throwing extreme censure on me, I wish to call attention to the principal facts shown in the evidence before them.

In the first place, it is abundantly proved that the bad casting of the iron columns was the main cause of the disaster. Obtained from the source, and in the manner they were, no calculation or allowance of strength would have been of any avail as security. These columns were calculated to bear only one-tenth of the breaking weight; and I apprehend that very few engineers in the world would say that a greater margin of security than this was needed.

*Secondly*—The use of iron pintles, (connecting the columns of one story with those of the next,) although in common use in building, did not in this case come from me. My invariable habit was to use the clasp embracing the beam. Although a model of such a pintle is mentioned in the correspondence, that somebody would show to me, I have not the slightest recollection of ever having seen it, and I know that I was never called upon beforehand to determine its strength. Long after all discussion of the system of columns was ended, the columns and pintles, as contracted for and purchased by the owners of the mill, were received in good faith and put into the building, without any special attention being called to the subject of their strength. If, under the circumstances, I ought then to have examined and rejected them, the responsibility for not doing it fairly rests with me. But, after all, it is perfectly clear that the breaking of the flange of the pintle would have had a trifling effect, (owing to the mode of placing them in the beams,) and could never have caused a column to break when it was properly made.

*Thirdly*—I cannot now attribute to myself any blame for not causing a more rigid inspection of these castings. I applied, as the testimony shows, all that anybody has ever applied before, and all that anybody would have applied in my place.

*Fourthly*—In regard to the sufficiency of the walls, it is enough to say, that they stood six years under the full operation of the mill, absolutely invariable and as straight as when first erected, and that the mill was far more free than usual from vibrations, and in fact did not vibrate at all. It is certain, if they had been far stronger than any mill walls ever built in this country, they would have been overthrown by the destruction of the iron columns.

*Fifthly*—It is the united testimony of the most competent witnesses that the rigidity and invariability of the floors were remarkable. It was clearly proved that the shafting ran with a degree of perfection rarely attained. This would not have been the case if the floors had been springy, on account of the distance between the points of support. Although this distance was somewhat greater than usual, all will agree that it is a point of excellence in such structures to reduce the number of the points of support as far as possible, consistently with the stiffness and security of the mill. That the former of these objects was perfectly attained was shown, as just stated, and nobody can doubt that the Pemberton Mill would have been standing secure to-day had it not been for the most unlooked-for weakness in the columns. It is very easy now for any one to suggest remedies for such a defect, and to learn a lesson, first, to guard against its occurrence; and second, against its effects, if it should occur.

*Sixthly*—One paragraph in the verdict states that I made all the contracts in relation to the structure, whereas it is truly stated subsequently that the owners of the mill had the right to make contracts if they pleased, and in fact they actually exercised it in regard to the pillars. It seems strange that so general and sweeping a censure as that contained in the last clause of the verdict should have been thrown upon me, although it is stated in hypothetical form, when so sufficient and manifest a cause for the disaster existed (which everybody knows did actually produce it) in which I acted no part and could not have avoided by any care or diligence which would not have been most unusual and extraordinary. As far as public sentiment is made up by such things, and as far as the good opinion of my fellow-men is influenced by them, I must bear the loss.

*Finally*—It is the fate of engineers, (and in this their lot differs from that of other professional men,) as long as their work stands secure and runs with perfection, to be unnoticed and forgotten. Perhaps it is one of the highest proofs of its excellence to be thus passed by unnoticed. If there are any thinking men, however, sensitive enough to imagine the suffering caused me in having my name connected at all with this most disastrous calamity, they can also sympathise with the additional regret I feel that a structure which was regarded as a model of excellence in the adaptation of all its parts to the accomplishment of its object, should have been whelmed in such a total defeat through the most unlooked-for carelessness or dishonesty of a subordinate agent. And, under the circumstances, such men *will not* sympathise with those who can be prophets after the fact, and discover abundant fault where *a priori* only excellence would have been found.

CHAS. H. BIGELOW.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 3, 1860.

THE CHARITIES OF THE CORN EXCHANGE.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1860.

*Hon. Daniel Saunders, Jr., Mayor of Lawrence:*

DEAR SIR: You will please find inclosed herein Bank certificate of deposit in your favor, for $1,779, which sum we had the pleasure to collect from members of the New-York Corn Exchange in aid of the sufferers by the falling and burning of the Pemberton Mills in your town. Very respecfully, &c.,

ALFRED BARRATT,
FREDERICK SHERWOOD, } Committee.
HENRY W. SMITH,

LAWRENCE, Feb. 1, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 30th is just now received. I regret my delay in acknowledging yours of the 24th ult., inclosing eleven hundred and seventy-nine dollars, ($1,179,) should have occasioned the necessity of your present inquiry. I think on Monday of this week I mailed to you a letter acknowledging the receipt of the donation so generous in amount forwarded by you, with thanks for the same. Although I have worked until between 3 and 4 o'clock almost every night, I am still behind in my labors. I hope you will pardon my seeming neglect of yourself and those whom you represent.

I am most truly
Your obedient friend and servant,
D. SAUNDERS, JR.

HENRY W. SMITH, Esq., 19 South-street, New-York.

A child of Thomas Good, of Rochester, was burned to death, Feb. 3, while left alone in the house during the absence of the parents.

## SWILL MILK.

### A Vindication of Dr. Percy's Report to the Academy of Medicine.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In the NEW-YORK TIMES of Jan. 27 there is a pretended review of "The Transactions of the New-York Academy of Medicine, Vol. 1, Part IV., containing a Report on City Milk, by S. R. PERCY, M. D., published by S. S. & W. WOOD, No. 389 Broadway."

Had this review been a criticism of these "transactions" it would have been gladly welcomed, for every one who searches after knowledge knows that it is by criticism that additional information is obtained. But this review is a mere personal attack upon Dr. PERCY, and shows so evident a mark of misrepresentation and injustice that any person reading it would suspect that the reviewer had at some time been guilty of dishonorable tricks upon the author of the report, and that he wished to salve his conscience in the usual way of small minds.

Owing to severe sickness in the family and the consequent deprivation of rest, my father, Dr. PERCY, could not at present answer these unfounded charges, but I, his son, have obtained his consent to review the criticism, and he has verbally given me such facts as I require.

As your reviewer says, the first work on this subject was *An Essay on Milk*, by Mr. R. HARTLEY, the well-known scientific and ardent philanthropist of many charitable institutions of this City.

During the recent agitation on swill-milk, by Mr. LESLIE, the Board of Health was furnished (through the Librarian of the Academy of Medicine) with the transactions of the Academy containing the report of Committee on Swill Milk formed by the Academy in August, 1847; the President of the Academy of Medicine was also furnished with the report. Yet in spite of the report of 1847, the Board of Health, on June 7, 1858, requested the Academy of Medicine to furnish them with "facts and evidence," and the Academy, at this request, appointed a Committee to collect "facts and evidence," and in the formation of this new Committee but one individual (Dr. GUNN) of the old one was placed upon it.

If the Board of Health was satisfied with the report of 1847, why did they ask the Academy of Medicine for "facts and evidence?" And if the Academy was satisfied, (and the minutes show they were not,) why did they not refer back this report to the Board of Health, instead of forming another committee? It seems, then, that if Dr. PERCY did ignore this report of 1847, he did no more than the Board of Health and the Academy of Medicine had done before; and it was only ignored by them all because there were no *"facts and evidence"* to be elicited from it. Dr. PERCY did not ignore or slight the letter in the report containing the microscopic examinations made by Prof. CLARK, for Prof. CLARK was a member of this new committee, and was consulted frequently and his suggestions attended to. Nor did he fail to study the letter containing the analyses of Prof. REID, but as these were so few in number and so badly selected by the chairman of the committee of 1847, for throwing additional light upon the subject they proved of as little importance to Dr. PERCY as they had to the chairman of the committee of 1847, who had failed to draw a single inference from them or from the microscopic investigations of Dr. CLARK. With the exception of these letters of Professors CLARK and REID, there is not in the report of 1847 a single fact that is not to be found in Mr. HARTLEY'S book, and there are many facts in that work that are not even mentioned in the report.

This report of 1847, which contained some eighteen pages inclusive of the letters of Professors CLARK and REID, occupied the Committee seven months, whereas the report of 1858, containing some fifty-two pages besides a number of microscopic drawings, occupied but nine months before it was in possession of the Mayor. Where then is the necessity of your reviewer stating a falsehood in saying "after *wasting* eighteen months." As the new report was three times the length of the old one, by your reviewer's own reasoning they should be entitled to twenty-one months, whereas they occupied less than nine months. That they "*wasted*" even that time is but an envious assertion.

Your reviewer next accuses Dr. PERCY of "extreme egotism." He seems to have overlooked the fact that my father's report was but an individual report to the Committee of "facts and evidence" collected by the various members of the Committee at their many meetings and visits, at which Dr. PERCY acted as Secretary. It was not a report to the Academy, and although the Committee adopted the report, and referred it to the Academy of Medicine as it stood, he could not—he had no right to—use we, or the Committee; he could only relate the observations by I. Allow me here to quote a paragraph of your reviewer's: "The Committee," meaning that of 1847, "had frequent meetings, and finally presented a report signed by a majority of the Committee, and by all those who had attended their various meetings. On its publication, only the name of the Chairman, *who had in fact done all the work*, was published, at the instance of the Committee itself, as a matter of justice." This is the report which was laid before the Board of Health. It is needless to tell us that the Chairman alone did the work; there was no other member of the Committee *capable* of making *such a* report. How does your reviewer know that the Chairman did all the work? Who told dim so? Did the Chairman? This report of 1847 is highly lauded and praised by your reviewer. Is there not egotism that is more plainly marked than by an "*I?*" Could vanity, jealousy and baseness use more direct means for praising oneself than is here shown under the cloak of a supposed editorial?

Your reviewer again says, "One would think that such extraordinary devotion" (by Dr. PERCY) "*would have used up his eyes some.*" Compare the sentence with the one he finds fault with! Could there be a greater contrast in the language and ideas expressed by the reviewer and the reviewed? The one is low, vulgar slang, emanating from conscious inferiority and a disappointed, jealous feeling; the other is humble, truthful and dignified, acknowledging that there are his superiors, and hoping by his unceasing devotion that he has satisfied them.

Yes, Mr. Editor, during his "extraordinary devotion" "his eyes" were "used up;" that was plainly visible to every one who knew him. Your reviewer's next observation is perfectly dastardly. He says: "On careful examination of the report we are struck with the very manifest unfairness of the writer, so marked as to make one believe in the rumors of Kappa Lambda and other secret cliques, whose existence in the profession has recently been so frequently mentioned." Could any but a base mind be guilty of such slanderous insinuations, and so cowardly as to hide himself behind an incognito? He *knows* that the whole sentence is one perfect falsehood! But this insinuation is meant not only for Dr. PERCY but for the whole Committee, and for the Chairman especially. The Kappa Lambda Society, Mr. Editor, is formed of some of the noblest and most worthy men in the profession, but it is a close Society, electing only such as they please to partake of their hospitality. Dr. PERCY is not a member, nor is your reviewer.

There is no "quibble" in the word "text-books." Mr. HARTLEY'S "pioneer" volume was sought for everywhere, but a copy was not to be found until the report was nearly complete.

Your reviewer's next observation is worthy only of himself. He says: "With so much *prudence*, confessedly, as not to have made any material difference in the analyses and examinations which he has published from those made in 1847 by the above gentlemen." The insinuation here intended is unworthy of notice, excepting to show that it is false. He shows a lamentable ignorance of figures, for if the various analyses made by Prof. REID are examined by the side of those made by Dr. PERCY, they will be found to disagree very greatly; in fact they do not agree in one single point, because the Chairman of the Committee of 1847 failed to furnish to Prof. REID the kind of samples that would be likely to be of service to throw any new light upon the subject. That Dr. PERCY has not erred in his analyses is proved by the analyses that were made about the same time by a better chemist than either Prof. REID or Dr. PERCY—I mean Prof. DOREMUS. Compare the various analyses; they are all embodied in the report.

Prof. CLARK gives but two characteristic abnormal appearances. Dr. PERCY gives many, which your reviewer as well as others can see by the engravings.

Profs. CLARK and REID are both quoted in my father's report. It will be seen by reference to the report of 1847 that Dr. REID made six analyses of milk, for which I believe the Academy of Medicine paid him $50. Dr. PERCY records some twenty-four analyses made by himself; over 1,000 visits made among the poor who were using swill milk; *post-mortem* examinations, microscopic investigations, and unceasing labor for nine months, for which he only asks that the public authorities will protect the innocent and ignorant, and thus remove one of the prolific causes of death amongst young children. My father has never even expected reward. With all the facilities before him, and without the ill-feeling amongst the milk producers, why did not the Chairman of the Committee of 1847 collect the "facts and evidence" that are presented in the report of 1858? Why did he appeal to Dr. CLARK for microscopy without making a single examination for himself? Why did he appeal to Prof. REID for analyses without making trial of a single specimen himself, and "waste" the money of the Academy by refraining to make proper use of the results of these examinations—for not one fact or inference is drawn from them which is not stated by those gentlemen? Why did he appeal to Drs. STEVENS, BLAKEMAN, WEEKS and TRUDEAU for the effects of swill milk upon infants, without making a single observation of his own from facts which were in his power to collect? All these things, and many more, have been done by the Committee of 1858.

Your reviewer's vanity is leading him astray, for Dr. PERCY'S observation which he quotes ("But my time has not been lost, for without the knowledge of the labors of others, I have confirmed their observations") refers entirely to the observations of those eminent chemists, BERZELIUS, GAY LUSSAC and D'ARCET, and not in the least degree to the report of 1847, as that did not state the facts mentioned by these chemists, and to which the observation alone referred; whereas, Mr. HARTLEY'S "pioneer" book does refer to them, and justly lays much stress upon them. How, with Mr. HARTLEY'S book, *and some of his valuable manuscript before* them, did the "Committee" so signally succeed in omitting so many important subjects presented to them?

The question is strongly asked by your reviewer: "Will Dr. PERCY venture to place himself upon a level with Prof. CLARK?" Only so far as he is animated by the same aspirations. I have heard my father speak of Prof. CLARK with the admiration and veneration which he always pays to eminent men; but Prof. CLARK needs neither his praise nor your reviewer's—his works have earned him fame. I would humbly ask in return, Would your reviewer "venture to place himself upon a level," in sound judgment and literary merit, with the eminent and eloquent historian of New-York, Prof. J. W. FRANCIS, who, at the meeting of the Academy of Medicine, when the report of 1858 was read, said, "I cannot but express the great gratification I feel at the document I have just board. It has philosophical investigation and deep inquiry, and corresponds with the learning of the times and the spirit of the age. On the present occasion this Academy has signalized itself, and the document just read will add largely to its renown. It is one worthy of learned Europe, and is pregnant of mighty results, as affecting the subject of sanitary laws."

But the gist of the whole feeling creeps out again in your reviewer's last paragraph: "In short, the present report is an amplification and corroboration of the previous report 'of 1847.' Had the paper been written with a just and honest reference to the labors of the pioneers in the investigation it would be a creditable work both to the Academy and the writer." "But"—it would be a "creditable work" if it had praised one individual; if in any way it had brought his name again into print! But without it!—with that awful omission, facts are not facts, science is not science, truth is not truth! If he had plagiarized that report as the "Committee" of 1847 has plagiarized Mr. Hartley's "pioneer" book, it would have been creditable; if but in connection with it no ommission had been made of putting the "Committee's" name as frequently as possible in print.

Truly, Messrs. Editors, I would rather be the author of the report of 1847 than of the review of Transactions, vol. 2, part 4. GEORGE R. PERCY.

Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1860.

## CITY GOVERNMENT.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BETTER ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT—THE ELM-STREET CATASTROPHE—WIDENING GRAND-STREET—IS THE NEW STATE ARSENAL UNSAFE?—A NEW MARKET.

Alderman Seagrist, last evening, presented to the Board of Aldermen a communication from S. W. Morton, late Deputy Secretary of State, stating that as Secretary of the Board of Land Commissioners during the past two years, he affirmed that Mr. Gideon J. Tucker, Mayor Wood's rejected nominee for President of the Croton Board, did not vote for the release and sale of the West Washington Market property, as Aldermen Tuomey and Brady had asserted that he did. The communication was placed on file.

Alderman Cornell moved that, as several members of the Board are going out of town, the Board should not meet again until Monday next. It was carried.

Alderman Brady offered a resolution directing that Judge Welsh be assigned to the Fourth Police Court at Yorkville.

An amendment providing that he should preside at that Court only during the illness of Judge Brownell was adopted, and so was the resolution thus amended.

Alderman Genet offered a resolution directing that the Judges of the Superior Court be permitted to hold Special Term in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and General Term in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen. Alderman Genet alluded to the conceded insalubrity of the rooms now occupied by the Superior Court, called attention to the fact that the Supervisors had granted the use of their chamber to that Court for the holding of trial terms, and urged the adoption of his resolution.

Alderman Brady thought there should be some place set apart as sacred for this body of wisdom (the Board of Aldermen) to meet in. [Laughter.] He opposed the resolution.

It was laid over.

Alderman Tuomey offered a preamble and resolution declaring that in view of the recent calamity in Elm-street, some action should be taken for the prevention of the recurrence of similar catastrophes, and directing the Counsel to the Corporation to prepare a memorial to the Legislature praying for the passage of an act to guard against it. It was adopted.

Alderman Boole offered a resolution calling on the City Inspector to report to the Board the number of tenement houses in the City which are deemed to be constructed in a manner dangerous to human life, and to specify those houses.

Alderman Cornell offered a resolution requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to report what course would be the most expedient to pursue, whereby the City may become possessed in fee, at an early day, of the property known as the Fort Gansevoort property, the title to which is disputed, and on which there is a desire to erect an up-town market. It was adopted.

A resolution, presented by Alderman Boole, directing that Grand-street, on the south side, from Broadway to Varick-street, be widened 25 feet, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The resolution from the Board of Councilmen in favor of appointing E. L. Viele, engineer; John Kellum, architect; O. P. Hatfield, architect; Robert Henry, carpenter; Peter Bogert, mason; Isaac Walton, builder; John B. Corlies, mason; Willis Blackstone, carpenter; and Wm. Laimbeer, Jr., mason, a Commission to examine the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, the use of which has been tendered to the First Division New-York State Militia, with a view to ascertaining the safety and stability of the building, was taken up.

Alderman Brady moved that Sylvanus Gedney mason be added to the Commission. This was agreed to.

Alderman Genet offered an amendment providing that the members of the Commission should receive no compensation. He charged that those who pressed this matter forward were aiming to spend thousands of dollars for nothing. He opposed the passage of the resolution.

Alderman Darragh thought it would be mean and contemptible not to pay the members of the Commission.

After a long debate, Alderman Genet's amendment was adopted, and so was the resolution as amended.

A resolution, offered by Alderman Owens, directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for the purchase of a piece of ground, to comprise not less than twenty, nor more than twenty-five building lots, to be located as near the East River as possible, and not above Thirty-third nor below Twenty-sixth-street, the property to be used as a site for the erection of a public market, was referred to the Committee on Markets.

A resolution was presented by the President directing the Street Commissioner to report the amount required for the removal of the sunken steamship *Ohio* from the foot of Twentieth-street. It was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

### THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY TO REMOVE THEIR RAILS FROM CENTRE-STREET—THE GOVERNOR NOT TO SIGN AWAY CITY FRANCHISES—NEW WASHINGTON MARKET.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, a petition was received from the Foreign and American Iron Pavement Company, for remuneration for pavement laid in Nassau-street in 1854, for which they had not received any pay. The petition was referred to the Committee on Streets.

The Committee on Markets was directed to report as to the expediency of removing the present Washington Market, and building in its place a one-story iron Market-house.

Councilman Baulch offered a resolution, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for the sum of $200, with which to pay the men engaged in clearing away the ruins of the building recently destroyed by fire in Elm-street. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was offered directing the Street Commissioner to notify the Harlem Railroad Company to remove the rail now on their road in Centre-street, between Franklin-street and Tryon-row, and substitute the grooved rail in its stead, the same to be done in sixty days.

The Board concurred to petition the Governor not to sign any bills giving away City franchises.

A resolution was offered directing the Committee on Lamps and Gas to inquire as to the illegal charges made by gas companies to consumers, and that measures should be taken to prevent such charges, so as to afford some relief to the consumers. The Committee was also directed to report the amount of rent paid by the City for gas, and all such facts as would enable the Board to legislate intelligently on the subject. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

The resolution to increase the salaries of the Justices of the District Courts so as to make them equal to those of the Marine Court Judges, ($5,000,) was carried.

### BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

BILLS TO BE PAID—THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS—THEY DENY THE CHARGES AGAINST THEM—THE GLASS BALLOT-BOXES.

The Board of Supervisors were in session for half an hour, yesterday.

It was directed that the bills of George Hayward for coloring maps, amounting to $677; of W. H. Arthur and W. D. Roe, for stationery, amounting to $[illegible] 33; of Wm. Jay Haskett, for services as Excise Commissioner, amounting to $347; of Robert D. Holmes, for services as Excise Commissioner, amounting to $150; and of Edward Gridley, for carpenter's work in the Tax Commissioner's office, amounting to $259 74, be paid.

A communication was received from the Excise Commissioners, in response to the resolution passed by the Supervisors at their last meeting, calling for information with regard to suits against violators of the Excise law. Without admitting the right of the Supervisors to call upon them for such information, the Commissioners say they are, nevertheless, very willing to give it. They make the following return:

| | |
|---|---|
| All suits commenced, including reissues | 10,204 |
| Number discontinued on payment of costs, and in which defaults were opened | 435 |
| Average of costs to each of such | $9 |
| Received by the Attorney | $3,915 |
| Out of which he has paid: to an assistant | $660 |
| For clerk hire, service of papers, &c | $600 |

Which leaves a balance of $2,655, which, divided by the number of actions commenced, viz.: 10,204, will give the attorney for the commencement and prosecution of each suit, the sum of twenty-six cents and about one mill. For this sum he has already prosecuted to defaults over one thousand cases, and is now conducting nearly six thousand others, which are being closely and obstinately litigated, such litigations being sustained on the part of more than one-half of the defendants by the aid of ample funds already raised and appropriated to that purpose. The Commissioners also say that "no compromise or settlement of any suit or proceeding has been made for a portion, or any portion of the penalty incurred, and that all penalties and fines received by the Board and the Attorney of the Board, or by either of them, and every part thereof, and all moneys received for licenses, and every part thereof—which in 1857 amounted to $17,575, in 1858 to $2,160, and in 1859 to $9,910—making an aggregate of $29,645—have been paid into the hands of the City Chamberlain, acting as County Treasurer." The document was referred to the Committee on County Officers.

A resolution was adopted fixing the salary of Greene C. Bronson, as legal adviser of the Board, at $2,000 per annum.

The Comptroller transmitted a communication to the Board in regard to the judgment obtained by Jordan L. Mott against the City for $62,470 50, for glass ballot-boxes, stating that a case had been made for the purpose of reviewing the judgment on appeal. It was ordered on file.

The Board adjourned to 2½ P. M. Monday.

### OFFICE OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

From Jan. 28 to Feb. 4, 1860.

Men, 98; Women, 85; Boys, 136; Girls, 151. Total, 470. Adults, 183; Children, 287. Males, 234; Females, 236. Colored persons, 8.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abscess | 2 | Debility, Adult | 4 | Inflam. Bowels | 4 |
| Albuminuria & Bright's Dis'se of Kidneys | 1 | Debility, Infant | 8 | Inflam. of Brain | 12 |
| | | Diabetes | 1 | Inflam. of Heart | 1 |
| | | Diarrhœa | 3 | Inflam. of Liver | 1 |
| Apoplexy | 13 | Diphtheria | 10 | Inflam. of Lungs | 32 |
| Asthma | 3 | Dropsy | 5 | Inflam. Stomach | 3 |
| Bleeding | 1 | Dropsy in Head | 23 | Inflam. of Throat | 3 |
| Bleeding, Stom'h | 1 | Dropsy in Heart | 1 | Inanition | 1 |
| Brain, disease of | 1 | Dysentery | 1 | Insanity | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 6 | Epilepsy | 3 | Jaundice | 1 |
| Cancer | 3 | Erysipelas | 4 | Kidneys, dis. of | 2 |
| Cholera Morbus | 1 | Fever | 2 | Marasmus, Ad't | 1 |
| Cirrhosis of liv'r | 1 | Fever, Congest'e | 2 | Marasmus, Inf't | 16 |
| Colic | 1 | Fever, Gastric | 1 | Measles | 10 |
| Congest'n Brain | 6 | Fever, Puerper'l | 4 | Palsy | 5 |
| Congestion Lngs | 5 | Fever, Remit'nt | 2 | Pleurisy | 1 |
| Constipation of the Bowels | 1 | Fever, Scarlet | 53 | Rheumatism | 1 |
| | | Fever, Typhoid | 1 | Scrofula | 6 |
| Consumption | 73 | Fever, Typhus | 7 | Small-pox | 7 |
| Convul's, Adult | 4 | Heart, Dis. of | 9 | Stricture | 1 |
| Convul's, Inf'nt | 36 | Hooping Cough | 7 | Teething | 4 |
| Croup | 17 | Hetrophy Heart | 1 | Tumor, Ovaries | 1 |
| Total | | | | | 441 |

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asphyxia | 1 | Executed | 1 | Poison | 1 |
| Burn'd or Scald | 1 | Intemperance | 4 | Premature Birth | 3 |
| Casualties | 6 | Malformation | 2 | Strangulation | 1 |
| Delirium Trem's | 1 | Old Age | 7 | Suff'n, Accid'l | 1 |
| Total | | | | | 29 |

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week ending Feb. 6, 1858 | 437 | Increase | 33 |
| Week ending Feb. 5, 1859 | 423 | Increase | 47 |

Week ending Jan. 28, 1860:
From absolute disease.......433
From external causes, &c.......47—480

Week ending Feb. 4, 1860:
From absolute disease.......441
From external causes, &c.......29—470

Decrease this week.......10

### City Railroad Humanity.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

A case occurred on the Fourth-avenue Railroad, yesterday morning, which illustrates *the humane attentions* paid by the employes of that road to those who are poisoned by the foul air of their over-crowded and ill-ventilated cars.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock, a lad, 16 years old, entered one of the cars at Tenth-street. After riding a short distance he complained of illness, and asked for a seat, but was answered that he could not have one. He could not even get hold of one of the straps overhead, as they were all in use. He soon fainted, and would have fallen had he not been prevented by the density of the crowd. Two gentlemen kindly took him to the door. On coming to the air he began to revive, when the conductor urged him to get out of the car immediately, saying that he could not stop, because the road was in so bad condition. The lad replied that he could not get off unless the cars were stopped. Here the gentlemen before mentioned interfered to stop the car, and assisted him to the sidewalk, but they had to leave him there, as the car immediately started, and they had to hurry back or lose their ride. A gentleman passing by helped him into Bailey's drug store, in the Bible House, corner of Astor-place. It will be observed that there is no curve in the road at this place, and that the ground is perfectly level, so that there was no difficulty in stopping. I make no comment on these facts. A CONSTANT READER.

### Ordination in South Carolina.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

On Sunday, Jan. 22, Bishop Gregg, lately consecrated for the Diocese of Texas, held his first ordination (the Bishop of South Carolina consenting) in St. David's Church, Cheraw, S. C., of which he has for nearly fourteen years been the highly-esteemed Rector. The morning service was celebrated by Rev. Mr. Kidney, formerly of Saratoga; the candidate for the priesthood (Rev. J. Hamilton Quinby) was presented by Rev. Mr. Lance, of Charleston, and the sermon and appropriate "exhortation" delivered by Rev. R. B. Croes, of the Diocese of New-York. Mr. Quinby is to accompany the Bishop to Texas, and for the present to act as his assistant. The Bishop is the owner of a number of slaves whom he inherited, and they are all anxious to go with their beloved master and mistress to their new home. There will in this case be no separation of families. It is well known that the clergy and leading laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, are endeavoring to do their duty, as religious instructors, to their servants. The fact that during the insurrection of 1822 not one of the colored pupils in the Sunday School of St. Philip's Church, Charleston, was implicated, told well in behalf of their Rector, Rev. Mr. (afterward Bishop) Gadsden. The attachment of Bishop Gregg's servants to their master and mistress is, we are sure, not misplaced. IMPARS.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Murder Trials.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—THE CASE OF KARPLES—DANIEL LYNCH AND MARGARET SHERIDAN PLEAD GUILTY.

When the Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced the proceedings of yesterday, Mr. Edmon Blankman moved that the indictments found against Henry Karples by the Grand Jury, in that Court, should be remitted to the General Sessions, inasmuch as the prisoner had been tried in that Court on an indictment charging him with embezzlement while in the employ of the well-known flour merchants, Hecker Brothers, and acquitted, and that that Court was now in session with leisure to try the remaining indictments. The District-Attorney rejoined that he did not know whether he would ultimately oppose the motion or not, but he desired time to investigate the matter.

Mr. Blankman said that all he desired on behalf of his client was a speedy trial, whose innocence in connection with the new indictments would be readily shown, as on the previous trial.

Judge Ingraham told the learned counsel that he would throw no impediment in his way. If the indictments were not tried at the present term of the Oyer and Terminer, he would grant his (Mr. Blankman's) motion, and remit them to the Sessions.

The trial of Patrick Campbell, indicted for a felonious assault on C. C. Dennison on the last election day, was postponed on application of his counsel, Mr. Wm. E. Robinson.

Daniel Lynch, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, by consent of the District-Attorney pleaded guilty of an assault with intent to do bodily harm. He was remanded for sentence.

Margaret Sheridan, a sullen, ill-favored looking woman, indicted for the murder of Michael Canley on the 7th October, in the yard at the rear of No. 12 Baxter-street, by stabbing him with a rigger's knife, was placed on trial, but before the jury were impanneled her counsel, with the consent of the District-Attorney, prevailed upon her to plead guilty to manslaughter in the second degree. Mr. Waterbury stated that there was some doubt whether she was struck by the man Canley before she stabbed him or not; and, under all the circumstances, considering the usual reluctance of a jury to convict a woman of murder, he was willing to accept her plea.

Mr. Spencer highly complimented Mr. Waterbury for his humanity, and thanked him on his own behalf and on behalf his client. The woman was remanded for sentence.

The District-Attorney then stated to the Court that, owing to the absence of counsel in the cases of John Hays and John McCue, he was unable to proceed with business. He had calculated that Margaret Sheridan's trial would have occupied the day. The Court, in consequence of having no case ready, adjourned to this morning.

### General Sessions.

TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF CHARLES RICHARDSON FOR AIDING AND ABETTING AN EMBEZZLEMENT OF $3,000.

Yesterday Recorder Barnard opened the February Term of the Court of General Sessions. No Grand Jury was impanneled, it being contrary to the statute for two Grand Juries to be at one time in session, and in the Oyer and Terminer there is already one such body, doing, it is to be trusted, good service for the public. The Petit Jury were called, and the usual proportion made excuses, very few of which, and those only on unmistakable evidences of incapacity, were received by the Recorder.

James Devine, convicted at a previous term of forgery in the fourth degree, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.

Sarah Maunder, convicted of an attempt to commit grand larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Charles Parker pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Bridget Cassidy was placed at the bar, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Vanderbilt, the wife of Commodore Vanderbilt, of $49, on Dec. 23, while she was walking in Broadway. It was proved on the trial that a woman named Margaret Courtney actually picked the lady's pocket, and that Bridget was only her companion on the occasion. She was therefore acquitted. Margaret Courtney was not forthcoming, having been admitted to bail, and her recognizances were forfeited.

Charles Richardson, aged 23 years, styling himself a bookkeeper, was placed at the bar for trial, charged on two counts with embezzlement and obtaining goods under false pretences; or, more specifically, in the language of the indictment, with aiding, abetting, assisting, counseling and maintaining one Wm. H. Little, clerk in the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 54 Wall-street, in the commission of a felony. On the 30th September Little was sent by Mr. Minot C. Morgan, one of the above firm, with a check for $3,000 to the Merchants' Bank, and was paid the money in twenty-one notes for $100 each, and forty-two notes for $50 each. He had previously concerted with Richardson to divide this large amount with him, and, accordingly, instead of returning at once to his employers, went to Rudolph's saloon, opposite Trinity Buildings, in Broadway, where Richardson was in waiting. He whispered to him that he had got the money tied in a pocket-handkerchief, and they walked out together. He handed the money to Richardson, who went off with it, while he returned to the banking-house and told Mr. Morgan that he had lost it. As he had, on a former occasion, lost or pretended to have lost some drafts with which he was intrusted by the same firm, his story was not believed, and Police-officers were called in. He was not, however, then arrested. That night, or the night after—for he professed himself unable to recollect which it was—he again saw Richardson, and got $1,200 from him. He put this money into a hole in the wall of the water-closet of the Mercer-street House, from which a portion of it was afterwards extracted, he supposed by Richardson; subsequently both parties were arrested.

Yesterday, Little was placed on the stand by the District-Attorney as chief witness for the prosecution having turned State's evidence, and testified substantially as above. On cross-examination his character was proved to be bad. Though only eighteen years old, he acknowledged that he was a frequenter of gambling-houses and houses of prostitution. His native place is Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., and one of his associates is, or has been, the youth Snodgrass, who figured in the Burdell murder, with whom he had dined at Mrs. Cunningham's table, at No. 31 Bond-street.

The Recorder charged the Jury to the effect that if they believed the testimony of this witness Little, of course they must convict the accused; but if, taking it into their most attentive consideration, they thought the character of the witness, on his own confession, was such as to offer even a contingency of falsehood, they must give the accused the benefit of the doubt which would thence arise.

The Jury, after a brief deliberation, decided to disbelieve the witness Little, and acquitted the prisoner, Richardson. As Little has been used by the District Attorney as a witness, he cannot be tried for the offence, and is entitled to his discharge.

### The Forrest Divorce Case.

MOTION FOR FINAL DECREE.

*Forrest* vs. *Forrest*.—This was a motion by Charles O'Conor, Esq., on behalf of the plaintiff in this case, for a confirmation of the report of Mr. Bradley, the Referee, allowing plaintiff $4,000 *per annum* alimony, and also for final decree upon the verdict of the jury.

Counsel for the defendant objected that the case was irregularly up on the Calendar, on the part of the plaintiff, and the case could not be heard upon a motion for final decree, until the defendant's bill of exceptions was disposed of; also, that under the 33d rule of the Court, the defendant must make a "case," in order to bring up the exceptions taken to the report of Referee. Such a case had been made and served upon the plaintiff, with certain amendments proposed, and the case has been noticed for settlement, and will not be ready for hearing until some action has been taken in reference thereto, and some disposition thereof effected; that, in the meantime, an order had been made staying all proceedings until such settlement has been made; that it would be in violation of such order now to move the trial on, for such reasons. Counsel urged that no such action could be taken until the 14th inst., on which day the proper time would expire.

Mr. O'Conor replied at length, urging that the "case" claimed to have been made and served by the defendant could not be heard now, nor ever, even were it before the Court. It was in these cases a thing unknown to the law or practice. The Court could not entertain any motion thereon, and would exclude that matter, if at any time the "case" should be brought before his Honor. For this reason he contended that the motion should not be postponed, nor the case delayed. It would do no good to delay it, for the reasons assigned by the defendant's counsel.

Judge Edmonds urged that under the old Chancery practice, in such cases, a rule *nisi* was entered, and final decree entered thereon within eight days, unless cause to the contrary was shown within that time. If such were filed they must be heard before the final decree. They (counsel) asked that such should be the course taken in this instance.

Mr. O'Conor controverted the statement of Judge Edmonds, and asserted that the Judge could not find a single instance in the books, under the old practice, in which the exceptions were first heard and disposed of *pro* or *con*, and then final decree had upon another and a subsequent motion or hearing. The exceptions were always heard and disposed of one by one, one way or the other—some one way and some another—and final decree pronounced at once thereon.

Judge Edmonds replied, reasserting the correctness of his position, after which Justice Moncrieff took the points of counsel, and reserved decision, as to the irregularity of the motion.

Charles O'Conor for plaintiff and motion; Messrs. John Van Buren, James T. Brady, and Ex-Judge Edmonds for defendant, opposed.

### The Liquor Cases.

THOSE STILL PENDING TO AWAIT THE RESULT OF THOSE ALREADY TRIED.

Upon the calendar of the Court of Common Pleas for Monday, there were over 1,000 cases reached, brought by Mr. Joseph Blunt, while he was District-Attorney, to recover penalties imposed by the law organizing the Metropolitan Police, for selling liquor on election days and on Sunday. Ex-Recorder Smith appeared for the defence, and stated that he understood the agreement at the time when the same Judge tried many cases of this class in June last, that all the remaining cases in the Court were to await the determination of the appeal taken in one of them, in which a case had been made, and consequently they were not prepared for the trials.

The Judge said he was not aware of any agreement, except the stipulation then entered into respecting some hundreds of the suits like those in which verdicts were rendered for the plaintiffs, and remarked, that there was now in the Court or on its calendar near 5,000, of what are called liquor cases, and although he could not know judicially whether the Liquor law had been violated, yet it was inferable from the number of actions brought that the parties who sell liquor and some of the public authorities have a difference of opinion on the subject. The cases already tried had sufficiently indicated the construction given to this law by him, and there seemed no difficulty in the way of the Police determining whether a party was violating the law for the sale of liquor, without involving the necessity of a civil action for every supposed violation. This course adopted of bringing civil actions only, would, if persisted in, prevent the Court doing any civil business whatever; would unnecessarily burden their calendar already overcrowded; would be doing work appropriate to the criminal courts alone, and be, in effect, enforcing a law whose very provisions impose such a duty on the Police force. Under such circumstances as Mr. Blunt desired to see the parties, whom he had prosecuted, punished as an example, the Judge thought the public interests would be better served by urging upon the Police Commissioners their duty of seeing that the law was not violated, than by prosecuting actions which, if defended, must necessarily take up the entire time of all the Judges of the Court, to the exclusion of everything else. Speaking for himself alone, he declined trying any more of these cases until the questions of law involved in those already tried are heard and disposed of upon appeal.

Mr. Blunt inquired when this would be—that he understood the case had not yet been settled.

The Judge replied that was so. That some papers purporting to be a case had been handed him about two months ago, but as they were not properly prepared according to the rules of Court they were immediately returned, and had not since been heard of.

### Action Against a City Railroad Company.

*Anthony Delehont* vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company*.—This is an action to recover damages for personal injuries, and has been once before tried, the jury disagreeing. It is now on trial before Judge Daly, of the Common Pleas. The plaintiff alleges that, on the 21st of July, 1858, he was driving through Chatham-street, and that, when he was near the corner of Pearl-street, one of the cars of the defendants was negligently run against his cart, and that he was thus thrown from his cart and greatly injured; that his right hip was broken, and he otherwise injured, so that he was confined to his bed for about three weeks.

The defendants deny all negligence, and aver that the plaintiff was injured in consequence of his own carelessness.

The attending physician testified that the plaintiff's injuries were of a serious nature.

The case is still on.

John H. Graff for plaintiff; Schell, Slosson & Hutchins for defendants.

### The Steele Habeas Corpus.

*Fannie H. Steele* vs. *William P. Steele*.—This application has been several times in the Times.

Justice Leonard, having promised now to render his decision, both parties appeared in Court, at Chambers, to know the result.

The Justice stated that there was nothing to show the necessity of making any order in the case changing the custody of the child. He had examined the boy privately, and found that he preferred to go with his father. There was therefore no restraint, and the purposes of the writ were at an end. The case was dismissed, and the custody of the boy left with the father.

Mr. Glassey, for the petitioner, stated that the boy had been *taught* to dislike and despise his mother; that his preference was unnatural and resulted from constraint; that the Court should interfere and protect so young a child against the dangerous teachings of such a parent. The Court, however, made no change in the order.

The mother then left the Court, together with a little daughter, the sister of the boy, both sobbing audibly. The case, we understand, will be taken to the General Term.

Samuel J. Glassey for petitioner; Bachman & Van Pelt and Mr. Joyce for respondent.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J.—*Hodges* vs. *Walcott*.—The defendant is fined the whole amount due on the judgment, with interest, and must pay $30 costs, and shall be committed to jail unless he submits to an examination the 7th of February, at 10 A. M., at Chambers, and pays the said costs, or unless he pays to said firm and costs before that hour.

*Pree* vs. *Smith*.—Motion denied. $10 costs to abide event.

*Mallo* vs. *Philips*.—Motion granted, so far as to amend the judgment-roll by inserting the judgment of the Court against the right of plaintiff Pree to the office, but denied in all other respects, without costs.

Leonard, J.—*Mallo* vs. *Phillips*.—Application denied.

*Foot* vs. *Foot*.—Divorce decreed, alimony to be paid by defendant to plaintiff $150 annually, commencing Jan. 1, 1860. Defendant to pay plaintiff's counsel a fee of $100 and costs.

Sutherland, J.—*Comstock* vs. *White*.—Injunction to be modified without costs to either party.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Bosworth, J.—*Rothschild* vs. *Schuberth*.—Case settled. See memorandum with Clerk.

*Drapener* vs. *Stouvenal*.—Case settled. See memorandum with Clerk.

### Calendar—Tuesday, Feb. 7.

Supreme Court—*General Term*—Enumerated Calendar. Nos. from 3 to 17 inclusive, and Nos. 19, 22, 23, 24, 25.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Adjourned until Thursday.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Unchanged. *Part II.*—Nos. 82, 268, 416, 430, 352, 278, 466, 478, 482, 486, 184.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 127, 282, 332, 333, 1624, 369, 2585, 392, 395, 396, 123, 289, 331, 5. *Part II.*—Nos. 2219, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 383.

What New-England Factories have done for Female Labor.—The following story is published by the Boston *Journal* from a Newburyport correspondent:

"I noticed in your Monday's *Journal* an article and some letters on the present factory system. You refer to what the factories have done to increase the wages of labor for females. I will state that about the year 1817 I was working as a kitchen-boy for my living. My sister, then about eighteen years of age, a smart, neat girl, lived at the same place as kitchen-girl, or, in modern phrase, "domestic." The house was very large, and the family was large, consisting of nine parlor folks when all were at home. My sister and myself were all the help. My sister had fifty cents per week, although grown to womanhood. She bought, I recollect, eight yards of calico, at fifty cents per yard, for a dress; it cost just eight weeks' work, of couse. There were no cotton mills then, except there might have been one in Waltham. Her wages were about an average for such help, and it was abundant at that price, although there might have been some particular cases in which help got as high as one dollar, or one dollar and a quarter—probably not a half dozen families paid as high as that. I recently reminded my sister of the circumstances, when she replied, 'I remember the calico well, and if I can buy a better calico for ninepence a yard; and if I worked here in the mills as hard as I worked then, I could get four dollars a week besides my board.' I would add that there was no Irish help then. It was all Yankee, and good."

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 6, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 51 bbls. Ashes, 2,571 bbls. Flour, 16 bbls. Corn Meal, 80 bushels Rye, 5,398 bushels Oats, 1,594 bushels Malt, 1,113 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,046 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 150 mats Java, at 15c.; 600 bags Maracaibo, on private terms; and 2,700 bags Rio, at 11½c.@12c., ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Sales have been reported since our last of 2,000 bales, part *in transitu*, at unchanged rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary ℔ ℔ | 9 | 9 | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| Middling | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11½ | 11½ |
| Middling Fair | 11¾ | 12¼ | 12½ | 13¼ |

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of desirable lots of State and Western Flour claim an advance of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. The principal buyers are not disposed to purchase freely at such figures. The current movements are consequently restricted. We have heard of sales of only 6,500 bbls., including superfine State at $4 95@$5 05, chiefly at $5; extra State at $5 20@$5 30; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 95@$5 05; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 20@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 25@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65; roundhoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 85 ℔ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unsound Flour | $4 60 | @$4 85 |
| Superfine State | 4 95 | @ 5 05 |
| Extra State | 5 20 | @ 5 30 |
| Superfine Western | 4 95 | @ 5 05 |
| Extra Iowa and Wisconsin | 5 20 | @ 6 00 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan | 5 25 | @ 6 20 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 5 55 | @ 5 65 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds. | 5 70 | @ 5 85 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 90 | @ 6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 45 | @ 5 55 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 60 | @ 7 00 |
| Inferior to choice Extra Missouri | 5 50 | @ 7 25 |

Southern Flour is in fair demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 75@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is moderately inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Sales 500 bbls. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $3 75 for Jersey, $4 15 for Baltimore, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in demand, and prices are quoted steady. Millers are the principal buyers. Sales have been reported of 5,200 bushels white Canada at $1 40, and some white California on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn is scarce and wanted at rising prices; sales have been made of 14,500 bushels at 82½c. for (6,000 bushels) old mixed Western in the ship; 81c.@84c. for new white and yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet at previous prices 88c.@91c. for Jersey and Northern, ℔ bushel. Barley is inquired for and is firm; sales 17,200 bushels very good to prime State at 78c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate request, including Canada, at 44c.@44½c.; Western at 43½c.@44½c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@42c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, small lots of bags at former rates; and 700 bales Bagging, to arrive, at 12½c. ℔ yard, usual credit. Stock there Feb. 1, was 8,300 bales Bags, and 2,730 bales Bagging, against 13,700 bales Bags, and 8,200 bales Bagging Feb. 1, 1859.

HAY—Sales 300 bales North River at 93¾c.@$1 06¼ ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in slack demand, including new at 10c.@18c. for inferior to choice ℔ ℔.

IRON—Small lots of Scotch Pig were disposed of at unaltered figures.

LEAD—Has been quiet; prices remain about the same.

MOLASSES—A very limited inquiry prevails, and prices are feebly supported.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Tar are inactive at old rates. Crude Turpentine is in demand at $3 50@$3 56¼ ℔ 280 ℔s. A moderate inquiry exists for Spirits Turpentine, mainly at from 44½c.@45½c. ℔ gal.

OILS—Linseed is in request and is steady at 57c.@59c ℔ gallon. Other descriptions have been neglected to-day.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand, at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 1,370 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $17 31¼@$17 37½ for old Mess; $18@$18 12½ for new Mess; $12@$12 25 for old Prime, and $14 25@$14 37½ for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, including Hams, at 9½c.@10c., and Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c. ℔ ℔. Bacon is saleable and firm at from 8½c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Lard is in demand at buoyant rates, unaltered; sales, 315 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is unaltered; sales of 300 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 50; ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter rules dull and heavy at 15c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese is salable and steady at 9c.@11½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day, 1,225 tierces, at $3 75@4 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—In Boston, sales have been made of 5,500 bags and 6,000 pockets Calcutta Linseed, at $1 56 ℔ bushel. The Boston *Shipping List* states that: "The stock of Linseed in first hands Feb. 1, was 60,249 bags and 22,642 pockets, against 80,000 bags and 27,000 pockets last year. The deliveries in January were 37,462 bags and 11,902 pockets, against 58,860 bags and 25,975 pockets last year."

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, and sales have been reported of 530 hhds., chiefly Cuba, within a range of from 7c.@7⅜c. per ℔.

WHALEBONE—A fair inquiry prevails and prices are sustained.

WHISKY—Sales, 550 bbls., at 23c.@23¾c., chiefly at 23c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. The unfavorable weather had the effect of checking engagements. Quotations have not varied materially. For Liverpool there were reported, as having been taken, 200 bales of Cotton, part at 7-32d. ℔ ℔.; 150 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d.; same, Beef, at 4s., and Lard on private terms; and 250 boxes Cheese at former rates. For London, 100 boxes Bacon at 25s., and 50 tcs. Beef, at 5s.

## PERSONAL.

WILLIAM CAFFYN.—THE UNDERSIGNED desires to hear from WILLIAM CAFFYN immediately. Address LESTER BOURNER, Springfield, Clark County, Ohio.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GOOD OIL AND WATER COLorists, who understand retouching Photographs in India Ink and coloring Ivorytypes. None but the best artists wanted, and to such a permanent situation South can be offered. Apply to
SCOVILL MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 4. Beekman-st.

WANTED—A SCOTCH WOMAN AS COOK; SHE must be first-rate, temperate and tidy, with good references as to capacity and character; she will get a good home and very liberal wages. Call at No. 63 William-st., 3d story, front room, from 1 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN OF good address, in a wholesale house, as salesman and traveler; he must know the paper and stationery business, and be well acquainted with the City and country trade. Address L. N., Box No 2,264 Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, New-York.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.—Constant employment will be given to a competent draughtsman, accustomed to locomotive work. Apply to T. D. STETSON, Solicitor of Patents, 5 Tryon-row.

NURSE WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, to take charge of one child; the best references required. Apply at No. 29 West 24th st., from 9 to 12, or after 5 P M.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SEASONED Billiard Tables, made in the best possible manner, and at reasonable prices, will be found at the PHELAN Billiard Table Manufactory, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-street, New-York. Every article connected with the trade at the lowest rates.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—COOK'S SITUATION, BY A REspectable female; understands French, English and American cooking; is a professed pastry baker; understands making all kinds of jellies; wants a first-class house; best of references given. Inquire at No. 123 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, A situation; is a good cook; bakes bread, biscuit, &c., and a splendid washer and ironer; would do general housework, chamberwork and washing, or laundress or seamstress and nurse; good reference; no objection to country; obliging and fond of children. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one as cook, understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; would be willing to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid to assist with children; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 627 6th-av., near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker and pastry cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Good City references from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 11, corner of State and Furman sts., South Brooklyn, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; understands her work thoroughly; has got no objections to assist with the washing, if required; is neat and obliging; has got the best of City references from good families. Call for two days at No. 173 West 32d-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her work thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City references from good families. Call or address note at her present employer's, No. 78 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park, for two days.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would assist in fine washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at No. 180 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and baker and pastry; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good references. Call for two days at No. 86 Mulberry-st., off Canal.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND TIDY SCOTCH WOman, a situation in City or country, to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, poultry, gravies, pastry, preserves, &c.; is also a splendid getter up of linens; will make herself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as cook; understands it in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 4th-av., in the Millinery Store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing, in a small private family; good City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 84 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girls, situations in a respectable private family; one as good cook, the other as laundress or chambermaid and sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 183 East 12th-st., second floor, front room. No objection to a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY REspectable and experienced girl, as cook, washer, and ironer, or general servant; is obliging, faithful, and neat; not afraid of work; and highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations—one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, and plain sewing; have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 227 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN HAVING THREE and a half years reference, desires a situation to do chamber work and waiting, or chamber work, or sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook, having six years reference from his last place; is a good baker and willing to assist in washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as cook, the other as chambermaid. Can give the best of City references. Both would like to be employed in one house. Call for S. J., for two days, at No. 211 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Best City references given. Apply to No. 14 6th-st., near 2d-av., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as waitress and plain sewing. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN wishes to go out as lady's monthly nurse; is competent to take charge of ladies and infants. Can be seen at No. 64 Bleecker-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A RRSPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing if required; has the best of City reference. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 372 6-av., corner of 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and fine laundress. Can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

C. BOOKHAM, WHILE RESPECTFULLY announcing his return to his old place, No. 149 Grand-st., begs to say there are now disengaged at the Servants' Institute an English coachman, several superior waiters, gardeners and other excellent servants.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

### MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches—the care and management of a greenhouse, hothouse, hot and cold grapery, and is a first-class propagator; understands the treatment of fruit and ornamental trees, and has thorough knowledge of the latest style of landscaping; also, the management of a farm. No single-handed place accepted. The best of testimonials can be produced from his last employer. Address B. A., No. 9 John-st., in the seedstore, for three days, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.—A GARDENER WISHES TO MEET AN employer who has graperies, greenhouse and gardening generally to do. Advertiser has seven years City references for general practical experience, sufficient to get him any place in the States, and as having the advantage of learning his business, including peach culture under glass, also orchedies and propagating on a large scale in several of the finest establishments in England. Has a very small family. Address, for this week, N. N., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable single man, as coachman; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; can show the best of recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness, from his last employer, whom he served for four years and nine months. By addressing a note, J. K., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY AN industrious married man, of no family; is a thorough gardener, and understands the care of greenhouses and graperies; is a first-class propagator; has a thorough knowledge of fruit and ornamental trees; is a trustworthy person, and has best of references. Address H. O. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE practical gardener, middle age, married man without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands growing hot-house and green-house grapes, stove and green-house plants; also, fruit, vegetables, and the flower garden. Testimonials of the highest order. Address G. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for four days.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER IS desirous of a steady situation; is a competent man to take charge of any gentleman's place where there are graperies, greenhouses, forcing vegetables, kitchen and flower gardening carried on, also laying out and improving. Plenty of reference. Address T. L., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, or Smith's Seed Store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PROTESTANT single man as gardener; is a good farmer and can act as foreman on a gentleman's place. Advertiser is sober, steady and faithful to his employer. Would engage for Spring. Address W. N., Box No. 2[illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH coachman as coachman, who has been with one of the first-class families in this city; understands his business perfectly well. Good reference from his last employer. No. 79 Bleecker-st., four doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as porter in a wholesale or retail dry goods house, or any other house where his services might be required. Best City reference can be given. Address H. L., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, or at Thos. Cassin's, No. 25 Prince-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, together or separate, in a private family; the man is a first-class waiter, caterer and carver; the woman is a professed cook, and understands everything connected with the culinary department. Address L. C., No. 803 Broadway, corner of 11th-st., until engaged.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO PERfectly understands the cloth and fancy business, wishes for an engagement in a dry goods store; can give most respectable reference. May be seen at No. 190 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., every day for a week, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young man; understands the care and management of horses, cattle, &c., also plain gardening; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON OF SOME up-town church, by a man with several years' experience. A note addressed to F. R. D., No. 2128 th av., with real name and place where an interview may be had, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man, with little incumbrance; has the best of reference from his last place for capability, sobriety, honesty and carefulness. Direct D. Y., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; good reference can be given. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st., top floor, front room.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUation as coachman; is a good and careful driver, and keeps all things in good order; is accommodating and obliging; has good reference. Address, for two days, C. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION EITHER AS HEAD waiter for a country Summer house, as valet to travel with a private gentleman, or as waiter in a respectable private family. No objection to town or country. Good City reference given. Address A. M., Box No. 125 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business, green-house, grapery, fruit, vegetables, &c.; would take charge on a small farm; reference from present employer. Address S. W., Box 150 *Times* Office.

WANTEL—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer, by a Protestant German; understands both employments; satisfactory recommendations will be shown. Inquire No. 218 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant young man; understands the care of horses; can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Address R. M., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN; writes a good hand, and would make himself generally useful to his employer. Good references given. Address H. R., Box No. 111, *Times* Office.

## DRY GOODS.

### FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. ARE now offering at retail one of the largest and best selected stocks of

FAMILY OR HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

ever exhibited in this City, all of which have been selected with great care by their European buyers, and will be sold at such prices as will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LINENS AT GREAT BARGAINS.
ON MONDAY, FEB. 6, WE

will offer at retail another large invoice of FAMILY LINENS, from 25 cents to 40 cents per yard. Also, BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, TABLE-CLOTHS and TOWELING. Also, BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING, from 50 to 75 cents per yard.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

QUILTS! QUILTS!!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL
OPEN THIS DAY

one hundred cases MARSEILLES and TOILET QUILTS of a superior quality, varying in price from $1 50 to $10.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will add this day to their large stock of Mourning Dress Goods—POPLINS, POPLINETTES, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, LACONS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, &c.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN

Have now on hand a full assortment of Mourning goods, also a full assortment of Linens, every width and quality, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins and Doylies; Table Damasks, every width and quality; Huckaback, Diaper and Damask Towels, &c. These goods we offer at prices which will insure satisfaction to our customers. Also, 5 bales of Russia Crash at 8, 9 and 10 cents per yard.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN

Are now offering the balance of their Fall stock of dress goods at a great reduction.

Striped and Plaid Valencias and Poil de Chevr
at 1s. per yard,
Former price 2s. 6d.
Also, a lot of Striped and Plaid Mohairs at 1s. 6d.,
Former price 3s.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN

Are closing out their stock of Fall silks at full 30 per cent. less than imported prices.

ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
No. 6 College-place.
Agency of
HILGER BROS.,
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS,
Offer for sale,
CASTORS, ESQUIMAUX, SILK MIXED COATINGS
AND COTTON FANCY BUCKSKINS.
Also,
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, OF DIFFERENT MANUFACTURES.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY
RICH DRY GOODS CHEAP.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
ARE NOW OFFERING RARE INDUCEMENTS
IN RICH DRESS SILKS,
At 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90 and 100 cents per yard.
Also,
A choice and splendid assortment of
ALL-WOOL SAXON PLAIDS,
At 25 cents per yard.
PATTI PLAIDS, a superb article, 4x4 wide,
At 3s. per yard; actual cost, 85 cents.
Housekeepers
MAY LOOK FOR A BIG STRIKE
IN WHITE GOODS.
PRICES REDUCED OVER THIRTY PER CENT.
FINE ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS, soft finish,
For hand or machine work.
LINEN SHEETINGS,
SCOTCH AND RUSSIA DIAPERS.
PURE IRISH LINEN
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
FINE DAMASK DIAPERS,
TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTON CLOTHS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

IMPORTATION.
SPRING, 1860.
ONE THOUSAND CASES
PARIS-PRINTED ORGANDIES,
JACONETS,
PERCALES,
BRILLIANTS, &c.,
From the celebrated makers,
Gros Odier, Roman & Co., Steinback, and others.
TWO THOUSAND CASES
7-8 and 9-8 ENGLISH PRINTS.
Hoyle's, Schwabbe's, Potter's, &c.
ALSO,
SILKS,
BAREGES,
SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES.
ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
HOSIERY,
&c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TO WHOLESALE CARPET BUYERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have for sale on liberal terms and at low prices, a complete assortment of the newest and richest
designs of
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S, BRINTON'S, SHEARD'S,
and other makes of
WILTON,
TAPESTRY VELVET,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY and SUPERFINE INGRAIN
CARPETS.
With every variety of
RUGS, MATS, COCOA MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.
Received per recent arrivals.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
FIRST-CLASS GOODS,
IN
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
AT
NO. 599 BROADWAY,
A few doors below Houston-st.

The above store having been leased for another business, the whole of the new and valuable stock, consisting of about $30,000 worth of choice goods, will be offered at a heavy reduction on cost, in order to clear it out in the next thirty days.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
NO. 57 WALKER-ST.,
Will offer on Monday a large assortment of
Merino Under-Shirts,
Silk Under-Waistcoats,
and FRENCH BATISTE Pocket-Handkerchiefs,
New styles, at a very great reduction. Also a full stock of cravats and scarfs.

F. DERBY & COMPANY
have now landing, and are constantly receiving a large and general assortment of
NEW GOODS,
adapted to the wants
of GENTLEMEN OF TASTE,
in all sections of the country, [illegible]
STYLE AND QUALITY [illegible]
[illegible]
No. 57 Walker-st.

WET, WET, WET CORSETS.
Our last invoice of fine French Corsets, having been damaged on the voyage, will be sold at prices that will astonish our lady friends. Now is the time for great bargains. MOORE'S, Nos. 293 and 341 Grand-st.

ALEXANDRE'S GLOVES—LADIES', MISSES' and gents'; also a great variety of gauntlets and fleece-lined, from 25 cents up. Ladies', misses' and gents' under-garments and hose, very cheap. Cloth and worsted leggins and mittens, knitting yarns, all colors, Shetland veils, &c., at ELGER'S, No. 883 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side—the Red Stocking.

WET GOODS.—WOMEN'S WHITE AND BROWN Cotton Hose, Children's Hose, Men's Cotton Socks, Merino Shirts, also, Prints, Muslins, Linens, Table Cloths, Table Covers, Napkins, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, &c., for sale by Wm. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Will continue open until the 1st of June.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 7, 1860.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

## Amusements This Evening.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE**—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

**WINTER GARDEN**—Oliver Twist.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE**—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN**—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

**NEW BOWERY THEATRE**—Three Fast Men—State Secrets.

**BARNUM'S MUSEUM**—Afternoon—The Lost Son—Pleasant Neighbors—Evening—The Octoroon.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS**—Piccolet—Bruno, le Fileur.

**BROADWAY BOUDOIR**—King's Watch—Woman's Whims.

**NIBLO'S SALOON**—George Christy's Minstrels.

**PALACE GARDEN**—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Overland Mail, which reached Malloy's Station on Saturday, and the news of which was circulated in Washington before made public here, brings San Francisco advices of the 14th. The name of Gov. Latham was, it appears, employed by the opponents of the Democratic regency which has hitherto ruled in California, to defeat Gov. Weller. The election excited general surprise, and much satisfaction. It was effected on the very day of his inauguration as Governor. Senator Latham was to proceed to Washington upon the steamer of Feb. 5. The gubernatorial chair for the ensuing two years will be occupied by Lieut.-Gov. Downie. The attempt of the six Southern Counties to separate themselves from the North had been discouraged by the Governor, who deemed the authority of Congress requisite. Serious Indian outrages were reported from Mendocino County. The steamer *Northerner* was wrecked on the 6th ult. near Cape Mendocino. Eighteen passengers and as many more of the crew were lost. The *Northerner* belonged to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and was the favorite steamer employed on the route to Portland, in Oregon. She was built in this City in 1847, and was thoroughly repaired about two years ago. There was an insurance for $75,000 upon her.

Havana advices to the 2d are brought to New-Orleans by the *De Soto*. They are without interest.

In the Senate, yesterday, several bills were introduced relative to overland mail connections, and a Pacific Railroad. Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, having moved a reconsideration of the vote agreeably to which the President's message vetoing the St. Clair's Flats appropriation was ordered to be printed, denounced in indignant terms the spirit of the Executive paper, on the ground that it reflected upon the integrity of Congress. He subsequently entered into a discussion of the general question of such improvements, and repeated the standing arguments for the constitutionality of River and Harbor appropriations. Messrs. Davis, Toombs, Clay and Wigfall took part in the debate, in defence of the President, while Mr. Crittenden supported Mr. Chandler. The Senate adjourned until to-day. In the House, the Post-office Deficiency bill, as already given in the Times, was passed with immaterial amendments, and sent to the Senate, where it is to be acted upon to-day. The House then proceeded to vote for Doorkeeper, choosing Mr. George Marston, and for Postmaster, selecting Mr. J. M. Lucas. An adjournment to Thursday, in order that the Speaker may have leisure to arrange the Committees, followed. To-day the Republican caucus will settle the question of the Printing. It will be divided, it is presumed, between the three leading candidates.

The trial of William Hazlitt, the last of the Harper's Ferry captives, was begun at Charlestown yesterday. The talesmen selected from Frederick County were exhausted before the jury was completed, and an adjournment until to-day became necessary. Messrs. Botts and Green appear for the prisoner.

The Agricultural course, inaugurated at Yale College as an adjunct to the regular curriculum of the institution, appears to increase in interest. Our special reporter informs us that a large influx of strangers attests the attraction of the series. Yesterday Mr. Daniel Eaton completed his lectures upon Botany, and Prof. Johnson disserted upon the chemical and physical peculiarities of soils.

In the State Senate, last evening, a report unfavorable to the bill for the relief of the New-York Academy of Music was received from the appropriate Committee. The bill authorizing another bridge over Harlem River was reported favorably. The Attorney-General, in response to a resolution of inquiry, pronounced the act constituting the New-York Board of Supervisors to be perfectly constitutional. The bills relative to divorces and to railroad tolls were discussed, and that respecting the sale of New-York ferries amended. The Assembly had a warm debate over a motion to print the remonstrance of the New-York Chamber of Commerce against the Pro Rata and Toll bills. The motion finally prevailed. Personal Liberty and Prohibitory bills were noticed.

The Hardshell Democratic Convention met yesterday at Syracuse. Hon. Thomas G. Alvord having been chosen President, and Mayor Wood invited to a seat on the platform, a Committee was appointed to nominate Delegates-at-Large, and the meeting adjourned until to-day.

The Coroner's Jury concluded their investigation yesterday, in the matter of the Elm-street calamity. The verdict they rendered is just and impressive. It alleges that the deceased came to their death from burns received at the destruction by fire of the tenement house No. 142 in that street; that the building was constructed without regard to the safety of its occupants in case of fire, its height above the contiguous houses cutting off all chance of escape from the roof. They further found that, in their opinion, the owner of the premises was responsible to a great extent for the serious loss of life which had taken place, and drew the attention of the Legislature, now in session, to the number of edifices in the City constructed on similar reprehensible principles, calling upon it to enact a law making it incumbent upon owners of tenement buildings to place iron stairways, or some other approved means of egress, on the outside of such buildings; furthermore, that their height should be limited to five stories, and that such other precautions should be taken for the better preservation of the lives of the inmates as the wisdom of the Legislature might direct. They concluded by requesting the Coroner to forward a copy of their verdict at once to the Legislature. No other bodies have been found among the ruins. The investigation in the Sanford-street (Brooklyn) calamity was commenced yesterday, and some little evidence, of indecisive character, elicited. The inquiry will be further prosecuted to-day.

A meeting, expressive of sympathy with the sufferers by the Elm-street fire, was held last evening in the Central Presbyterian Church, on Broome-street. A committee was appointed to procure from England and France plans of constructing tenement houses that will be healthy and safe, and to confer with the Legislature in regard to such reforms in the erection of such edifices. A committee was also delegated to solicit aid for the survivors.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, adopted a resolution assigning Justice Welsh to the Fourth Police Court, at Yorkville. A resolution, tendering to the Superior Court the use of the Aldermen's and Councilmen's chambers, was laid over. Resolutions directing the Council to the Corporation, in view of the recent calamity in Elm-street, to prepare a memorial to the Legislature praying for the passage of an act to guard against the recurrence of such disasters, and calling on the City Inspector to report the number of tenement houses deemed dangerous to human life in the City, and to specify them, were adopted. The Board concurred with the Councilmen in the adoption of a resolution appointing a Commission to examine the new State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, with a view to ascertaining whether it is a safe building for military companies to drill in. The Board adjourned to Monday.....A Committee was appointed by the Board of Councilmen to report upon the expediency of erecting a one-story iron building on the site of the present Washington Market. The resolution was adopted directing the Harlem Railroad Company to remove the rails now used in Centre-street and to replace them with grooved rails. The Board concurred to petition the Governor not to sign any bills giving away City franchises. A Committee was appointed to investigate the illegal charges said to be made by the Gas Companies....The Board of Supervisors directed that several bills against the County, of small amount, be audited and allowed. A communication was received from the Excise Commissioners giving a detailed statement of the suits commenced by them for violations of the Excise Law since their appointment, and what has been done with them. The Board fixed the salary of Greene C. Bronson, as its legal adviser, at $2,000 per annum, and adjourned to Monday next.

The number of deaths reported as having occurred in this City last week was 470, which is a decrease of 10 as compared with the mortality of the preceding week, and an increase of 33 and 47 over that of the corresponding portions of 1858 and 1859, respectively.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer Margaret Sheridan, charged with the murder of Michael Canley, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree. Daniel Lynch, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily harm. Both were remanded for sentence. Recorder Barnard opened the February term of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and sentenced some prisoners convicted at a previous term. Bridget Cassidy, charged with robbing the wife of Commodore Vanderbilt of $49, in Broadway, was tried and acquitted. Charles Richardson, charged with aiding and abetting William H. Little, a youth formerly in the employ of Winslow, Lanier & Co., bankers in Wall-street, in the robbery of $3,000 from that firm, was likewise acquitted, the jury regarding the testimony of Little, who turned State's evidence and was used as a witness by the prosecution, as unsatisfactory.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings repeated, at the Forsyth-street Baptist Church last evening, his oft-delivered lecture on scenes in Congressional life. The main points considered were the trial of John Quincy Adams, in 1842, for presenting a petition for the dissolution of the Union, which it was charged was treason; and the various efforts made to prevent the freedom of debate in the case of the lecturer himself.

The Market for Stocks opened at easier prices yesterday, but stiffened up in the afternoon, partly on the appearance of some orders from abroad for two or three descriptions of Railway Bonds and Shares. The Discount Market easy; Demand Loans steady; Exchange thus far dull for the Boston steamer—London, 108¾@109. The Foreign Trade returns for the month of January and for the seven months of the fiscal year, at the port of New-York, will be found under our Money head. The Bank return for the past week shows an addition of a million of dollars to the Discount line, and a small decrease in Specie.

Cotton was in moderate demand at steady rates. Higher prices were claimed for desirable lots of Flour. The transactions, however, were less extensive. Corn and Barley were inquired for, as were likewise the principal kinds of Provisions, Coffee, Rice, Sugars, Whisky, Hay, Crude and Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil and Whalebone. Other branches of business were spiritless.

## The New Political Movements.

A large public meeting was convened in Philadelphia last Saturday evening to inaugurate a "Constitutional Union Movement." Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Crittenden and other distinguished gentlemen were expected to be present and make addresses, but they contented themselves with writing general letters of approval of the objects of the meeting, and of the union of conservative men of all sections in the present crisis of national affairs. The resolutions, after deprecating "the intensely sectional controversy, which has arrayed one-half of the States of the Confederation in bitter animosity against the other," find the solution of the political evils of the times in

> "The organization of a truly National Party, which, studiously avoiding all sectional questions, and taking for its platform the Constitution, simply and purely, as expounded by the Supreme Court, shall propose no other ends than the preservation of our Federal Union, by a careful regard for the welfare of the people of all the States, and by administering the Government in accordance with the conciliatory spirit and intention of its founders."

This is all very well, but the obvious suggestion to make in regard to this programme of a new party is, that it lays down no platform, it is not distinctive and definite in its enunciation of principles. In proposing to adopt the platform of the Constitution it takes common ground with all political parties which, professedly at least, conform their creed to the Constitution. It is true the saving clause is added, "as expounded by the Supreme Court," but still we are met by the practical difficulty that there is no uniformity of opinion as to the precise scope and bearing of the decision of this tribunal, while upon many of the vexed questions in relation to Slavery in the Territories the Court has not adjudicated one way or the other. In fact, there are grave issues before the country on this whole subject, and no party can secure general confidence and support without distinctly meeting them. No party can wrap itself in generalities, and by the vague profession of patriotic and conservative sentiment—of devotion to the Union and of a conciliatory policy—win its way to power. The South, the North, the whole country, demands distinct pledges and guarantees of the political course of any party organization. The old political sores are too deeply seated to admit of mild treatment, of the application of poultices; nothing but the cautery will reach the root of the evil, and sear the morbid flesh of the body politic. The temper of the times forbids a mere temporizing policy, the blinking out of sight the difficulties of our position, or any attempt to cajole the people by specious promises and vague professions. The questions of the day can only be met by a high order of statesmanship and in the spirit of conservatism, of civilization, of compromise. The great political problem is that of Slavery in the national territories. The Republicans cut this Gordian knot by asserting the right and duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. Mr. Douglas proposes to leave the whole matter to the Territorial Legislatures. The Democratic Party is divided between the two extremes of legislative protection by Congress and the theory of the Senator from Illinois. The Supreme Court has added another element to the general confusion, by the decision—or, if you please, the dictum—that the Constitution, *proprio vigore*, carries Slavery into the Territories. The practical difficulty is to reconcile these conflicting opinions—to find some common ground upon which conservative men of the North and the South can stand, which, while not ignoring the rights and traditional prejudices of one section, shall yet mete out equal and exact justice to the other, and at the same time respect the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the land. The Democratic Party in the last Presidential election, went into the contest on an ambiguous platform, which was differently interpreted in the different sections of the Confederacy, and which was generally repudiated so soon as it had accomplished its object in the election of Mr. Buchanan. Meanwhile, the political doctrines which it involved have been most thoroughly discussed, and no experiment of a double-faced party creed is practicable. Every candidate for the highest position in the gift of the people will be questioned and cross-questioned, and will be obliged to define his exact position. If there is any solution of the problem which will save a purely sectional contest, the country desires to know it, or else prepare itself as best it may for the irrepressible conflict. We commend this vital fact to the consideration of those who are engaged in the formation of new political parties. It is not enough that they base their action on sentiments, however patriotic and admirable. They must also give us principles. They must bring to the settlement of our national difficulties a clear comprehension of the points at issue, and some mode of their practical solution. The times require a statesman who can bring order out of confusion, and speak peace to the troubled waves of sections. Is there any man who can elevate himself above the strife of parties and the war of extreme opinions, and take into his comprehensive regard the interests and feelings and honor of the whole country? Or shall we be allowed to drift into a national contest, in which one section of the Confederacy is arrayed in deadly hostility to the other? Organizations, whether new or old, without a distinctive vital principle of political action, are worse than useless. Let them understand clearly the ground upon which they stand, and the results they wish to secure, or let them not presume to meddle with the political evils to which they add only an additional complication.

## New-York and her Commercial Rivals.

A few days since we discussed, in general terms, the question presented by the bill now before the Legislature of this State for reimposing the Canal tolls upon our Railways. We put forward as one great element of this question the competition which exists outside the State, and over which we have no control, for the business of all our channels of commerce, both railroads and canals. We will now set forth more in detail the nature and extent of this competition, which leaves us no other alternative, if we would retain our relative commercial position, but to extend every encouragement to all our works, and relieve them of every burden not absolutely necessary to their efficient and economical action.

Owing mainly to the superiority of her internal improvements, New-York has long been the grand point of distribution of the products of the interior, to the consumer, both at home and abroad. This advantage necessarily carries others in its train. If an Eastern merchant comes to us for his flour and corn, he will pretty certainly make other purchases. To be the point of distribution, or the point *in transitu*, of the produce of the country, was enough to confer what we possess—commercial supremacy.

The advantage New-York possessed in the Erie Canal was no sooner seen, than works of a similar character were undertaken on every side. But the topographical features of the country denied to every rival city a continuous water-way to the great interior basin of the country. The Pennsylvania, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the James River Canals, all had to be abandoned as through routes, after immense expenditures of money. The Canadas alone succeeded in carrying a great navigable water line to the very heart of the Continent. But the railroad was not long in coming to the aid of our rivals. This grand agency, the crowning wonder of modern times, restored our cities to the equilibrium that existed before the Erie Canal was opened. A new race for commercial supremacy was to be run. New-York was not the first to avail herself of the new agencies. She was forced into the construction of her great lines of railroads, and most reluctantly forced, as all well know, to meet and neutralize the active efforts of her great Eastern rival. Thanks to her good fortune she is now not behind any competitor in the extent and completeness of her system of railroads. Shall these sustain us as we are, or shall we hamper and burden them in a manner that leaves us no choice but to accept a subordinate position?

The markets for the produce of the country are a narrow belt of territory in the Northeastern States, lying almost immediately on the seaboard, and foreign countries. Each State has a commercial centre of its own, which seeks to increase its importance by importing directly for itself, and the country dependent upon it; and by making itself, as far as possible, the port of shipment abroad. With this object in view, the Canadas have expended more than $96,000,000 on works aiming to make the St. Lawrence the outlet for our products to the British market, which is our great foreign consumer—works directly rivals to our own—a sum equalling the cost of the Erie Canal, the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Railroads! Boston has expended nearly $40,000,000 for similar objects. On the other side of us, Pennsylvania has one great line, forming the shortest route between tidewater and the navigable waters of the West. She has another work nearly completed, connecting her commercial metropolis with the best harbor on Lake Erie. With this work completed she will have invested in works the direct competitors with our own, nearly $120,000,000. A most desperate struggle is now going on between Philadelphia and New-York for the trade of the interior, as our merchants can too well testify.

The language which her merchants adopt, and which has become stereotyped in all their publications relating to this subject, is this: "The railroad, as an agency of commerce, is superior to the canal. We have railroads, and better railroads, than our rivals. We have a more commanding and convenient geographical position. We will assert our means and our position in such a manner that they shall secure to us the commercial supremacy of the country." Such is not only the language, but the conviction, of every Pennsylvanian, and their action, upon such a conviction, has produced the results we are now considering.

On going a step further South, we come to Baltimore, which, with a most admirably constructed and managed work, connecting her with Southern and Central Ohio and Indiana, is making common cause with Philadelphia against us. Each of these cities has some advantages not possessed by ourselves, and which are turned to the best account. The two together contain a larger population than now exists upon our Island, and are themselves great markets for Western produce.

Further South, Richmond has a line of railroad forming direct connections with the Southern portion of the Mississippi and its branches, and which is tributary to Baltimore as well as Richmond and Norfolk. She is constructing a great work directly across the mountains to the Lower Ohio. This work, in her language, is to transfer to the waters of the Chesapeake the "New-York" of the continent, and restore to Virginia her ancient commercial dominion. Charleston and Savannah are both, through extensive systems of railroads, in communication with every portion of the Mississippi Valley. On reaching the Gulf, are two great lines based on New-Orleans and Mobile, and both running to the mouth of the Ohio; one already opened, and the other on the eve of completion; both constructed with objects precisely similar to those that led to the construction of the public works of our own State, and as much rivals to them as if they lay side by side.

Below is a recapitulation of the works referred to:

| Name of Work. | Length. | Cost. |
|---|---|---|
| CANADA. | | |
| Grand Trunk and Victoria Bridge.. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Branch...................... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Great Western, (one-half)............ | 125 | 12,500,000 |
| Ontario, Simcoe and Lake Huron... | 96 | 5,000,000 |
| Welland Canal......................... | 28 | 21,000,000 |
| St. Lawrence Canals................. | 41 | |
| Total in Canada...................... | 1225 | $96,500,000 |
| NEW-ENGLAND. | | |
| Fitchburgh.............................. | 51 | $3,000,000 |
| Boston and Lowell..................... | 27 | 2,400,000 |
| Nashua and Lowell.................... | 14 | 650,000 |
| Cheshire................................. | 53 | 3,000,000 |
| Concord.................................. | 34 | 1,500,000 |
| Boston, Concord and Montreal...... | 94 | 2,850,000 |
| Northern, New-Hampshire.......... | 69 | 3,000,000 |
| Rutland and Burlington............. | 120 | 4,600,000 |
| Vermont Central....................... | 122 | 8,700,000 |
| Vermont and Canada................. | 47 | 1,300,000 |
| Montreal and Lake Champlain..... | 44 | 1,000,000 |
| Northern (Ogdensburgh)............ | 118 | 4,800,000 |
| Total for New-England......... | 793 | $36,800,000 |
| PENNSYLVANIA. | | |
| Pennsylvania............................ | 386 | $25,000,000 |
| Harrisburgh and Lancaster......... | 56 | 2,000,000 |
| Main Line of Pennsylvania Canal.. | 285 | 10,000,000 |
| Sunbury and Erie...................... | 280 | 15,000,000 |
| Northern Central...................... | 84 | 4,000,000 |
| Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie.. | 91 | 7,000,000 |
| Philadelphia and Reading........... | 147 | 22,000,000 |
| Williamsport and Elmira............ | 78 | 4,000,000 |
| Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago | 467 | 18,000,000 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh........... | 204 | 10,000,000 |
| Total for Pennsylvania..........| 2048 | $117,000,000 |
| MARYLAND. | | |
| Baltimore and Ohio.................. | 483 | $30,000,000 |
| Northern Central...................... | 138 | 7,500,000 |
| Total for Maryland............. | 621 | $37,500,000 |
| VIRGINIA. | | |
| Virginia Central....................... | 196 | $8,000,000 |
| Norfolk and Petersburg.............. | 79 | 2,200,000 |
| Orange and Alexandria.............. | 148 | 6,000,000 |
| Petersburg and Lynchburg......... | 124 | 3,500,000 |
| Virginia and Tennessee............. | 204 | 6,500,000 |
| East Tennessee and Virginia....... | 131 | 3,000,000 |
| Total for Virginia............... | 882 | $29,200,000 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA. | | |
| Memphis and Charleston............ | 299 | $6,000,000 |
| Nashville and Chattanooga......... | 159 | 4,000,000 |
| Western and Atlantic................ | 138 | 6,000,000 |
| Macon and Western.................. | 102 | 1,500,000 |
| Georgia.................................. | 232 | 4,250,000 |
| Central of Georgia.................... | 191 | 3,750,000 |
| South Carolina......................... | 242 | 7,000,000 |
| Total for S. C. and Georgia..... | 1363 | $32,500,000 |
| NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE. | | |
| Mobile and Ohio....................... | 530 | $12,000,000 |
| N. Orleans, Jackson and Gr't North. | 206 | 6,500,000 |
| Mississippi Central................... | 195 | 8,000,000 |
| Total N. Orleans and Mobile... | 931 | $26,500,000 |

Nearly the whole of the immense investment, making an aggregate of nearly $400,000,000! is wielded with a spirit of most intense rivalry toward New-York and our lines of improvement. We are met at every turn. When the disadvantage is at all on our side we have been forced to quit the field. What we have retained is so actively bid for, that it has often to be taken at a nominal profit. A double motive actuates our rivals—to secure the trade for the benefit of the cities on which they are based, and to make a show of business for themselves.

The most matured and methodical competition arises from the Canadian works. The Canadas are in most intimate sympathy with the mother country, between which and the United States they aim to be the medium of commercial inter-communication. They desire, of course, to create business for their magnificent system of public works. They have perfected a system by which both passengers and merchandise of all kinds are taken from any city in Europe and ticketed through to any point of the Northern or Western States. Lines of steamers are now established between Liverpool and Quebec in the Summer, and Liverpool and Portland in the Winter. A tariff of charges has been established which enables the English merchant to send an invoice of goods direct to Cincinnati from Liverpool, at lower rates for many articles than are charged on the similar ones from New-York to Cincinnati. In this manner a very large trade is passing directly over our heads. And this rivalry is to increase in activity rather than diminish. To assert that the Canadian works will only pay the cost of working them but aggravates the matter. When a road is relieved from paying anything on its capital, it will accept any rates that may be offered. With the exception, perhaps, of Boston, New-York acknowledges the superiority of the position of its rivals in allowing, by agreement, the Philadelphia and Baltimore shipper to send from these cities, say to Cincinnati, at rates less than are charged over the New-York routes. The managers of these submit most unwillingly to a discrimination of a few cents on the ton against them. This fact compels many of our merchants to keep large stocks, especially of groceries, in Philadelphia, because they can be forwarded at less cost from that city to their customers, than from New-York, and sell here by sample. Under such circumstances as these, are we to add to our burdens in the shape of an onerous tax over and above the cost of transportation? For many articles we are pushed to the wall already. Shall we be forced to give up what we retain, and retain almost without profit to our railways, which are to-day making the greatest sacrifices for the maintenance of our trade, which are bearing the brunt of the battle, and upon which our final victory, if we achieve it, must depend?

## A Righteous Verdict.

Coroners' juries are not commonly held in high repute, and, as is usually the case with all men and all bodies of men, their reputation has been mainly of their own making. In nine cases out of ten in which their services are demanded, they oscillate between a verdict of "nobody to blame," which is only comparable to the kitchen-maid's cat that breaks all the china, and a verdict of Providential interference, modeled upon that complacent philosophy which charges Heaven with the Borgia and the Cataline. The jury impanneled in the case of the fearful calamity which shocked this City on Thursday evening last, have courageously departed from the traditions of their order. The burning to death of half a score of human beings at 8 o'clock on a bright moonlight evening in the very heart of this great City, and in the face of the assembled fire-companies of the surrounding district, certainly is no commonplace event, even in this age and land of social recklessness. To assume that such a disaster could happen and nobody be accountable for it, would be simply absurd, and yet we venture to say that many of our readers will be astonished to find that this absurd thing has not been assumed by the jury of inquest.

The jury have pronounced in the clearest terms upon the misconduct, to call it now by no harsher name, of the owner of that house thus made a funeral pile, in putting up a huge hive for his fellow-creatures, without providing anything like adequate means of egress for the swarm it was meant to contain. This person, Mr. Waring, himself testified that he had constructed his house for the "accommodation" of twenty-one families, "nearly four years ago," or just about the very time when the Committee of the Legislature were investigating the condition of these tenant-houses in New-York. As it is to be presumed that Mr. Waring enjoys the use of some of his faculties, and can probably read, it is more than likely that he must have met, in one form or another, with the questions mooted at that time in regard to these buildings, while he was investing his money in this way. The Committee laid the most urgent stress upon the perilous inadequacy of the stairways and passages in use in these enormous traps, and made a legislative provision securing an improvement in this respect one of their principal recommendations in their final report. Nevertheless Mr. Waring, meaning to crowd into his new edifice nearly one hundred human creatures piled floor above floor, to the height of six stories, generously allowed them a stairway running through the centre of the building "about 3½ feet wide!" Of course, the moment that a fire broke out at the foot of this stairway, the flames and smoke sweeping wildly up through the narrow gully miscalled a "hall" must make all egress utterly impossible, save by the windows or the roof. It is not easy to see what difference practically exists between the conduct of a man who knowingly and in his right senses invites his fellow-citizens to come and live in such a cage as this, and that of the stage-owner who should deliberately run his stages on a public road with no linch-pins in their wheels. In the one case as in the other, we should have simply a reckless speculation, running, as the Western people have it, "on luck." Mr. Waring did not imagine that fires were imaginary or even improbable perils of tenant-houses, for he was at the pains to have his property well insured. He only left his tenants' lives at the mercy of accident. That the jury have not by a feather's weight overcharged the grave meaning of this frightful case, may be inferred, when we hear this same Mr. Waring deposing that "this building was constructed in the same manner that houses of this class usually are." It is pleasant, is it not, to know that we have an order of Warings among us, and that thousands of our fellow-beings are living here, in this rich, prosperous Christian City, in "houses of this class?"

## Stephens as a Martyr.

The confidence in the innocence of Stephens which has been expressed by Messrs. Knapp and Skinner, his spiritual advisers in his last moments, appears from their statement to have no other or better foundation than his own assertion at the foot of the gallows. The value of such testimony, unluckily, is seriously diminished by the notorious fact that but a small percentage of criminals executed for murder have ever avowed their guilt, though convicted on evidence of the clearest kind. Moreover some of the most unquestionable criminals of history have been amongst the most remarkable for religious fervor, as soon as all hope was gone. In what manner they arrange matters between their consciences and their protestations, we must leave to a higher than human judgment to determine. The mental operations by which a murderer justifies himself in his own eyes, are, no doubt, somewhat complicated, and not easily to be explained or understood by the rest of mankind. One motive is generally supposed, and probably with reason, to influence them powerfully, and that is, affection for surviving relatives. If a flat denial of his guilt can relieve a murderer's kinsmen from any portion of their heavy burden of disgrace and grief, it is not surprising that even a murderer should seek to open for them this last and feeble source of comfort. What effect Stephens' interest in his little daughter may have had in producing his somewhat ostentatious declaration in the jail yard, it is impossible for any man to say. That it had a great deal to do with it, and that he relied, as people of his stamp are apt to rely, upon the effect of rapid repentance at the supreme moment to atone for whatever guilt this final falsehood might involve, the criminal records of all countries furnish us with ample grounds for presuming.

We cannot help adding, as a matter of simple justice, to the judge and jury and all who were concerned in bringing the unhappy man to his fate, that in our opinion Messrs. Knapp and Skinner display a good deal more zeal than discretion in setting up Stephens' religious emotions, at his last hour, as a rebutter of the remarkable array of evidence produced on his trial—oral testimony of the clearest kind, largely fortified by the logic of scientific analysis. What his pious paroxysms were worth in the way of guarantees for his good behavior, we know from his history during the last week of his life. He deliberately, and with remarkable pertinacity, urged a fellow convict to enter into a conspiracy to murder his keepers, procured revolvers for himself and confederate, and waited two or three weeks for an opportunity to carry his atrocious plan into execution. The confession of Sanchez was fully confirmed by the discovery of the pistols—that found on Stephens' person having been secured only after a desperate resistance on his part, and an apparent attempt to use it. When this scheme failed—a scheme marked by precisely the same unscrupulousness, ferocity, childish want of forethought and caution as were displayed in his wife's murder—his nerves gave way, and no wonder. He first denied that he intended to use the pistol against the Warden; he then denied that he intended to commit suicide with it—alleging his reverence for the Bible as an effectual guarantee against any such attempt—and then appropriated his remaining two days of life to the devotions which have produced such effect both on the feelings and the understanding of Messrs. Knapp and Skinner. He was, according to their account, up to that period full of rage and fury against the Judge and jury and the witnesses; he then got a revolver, and was about to use it on some one, but as soon as it was taken from him, and he found that he would certainly be hanged in forty-eight hours, he suddenly fell into a most pious frame of mind. The lion in a moment lay down with the lamb in his heart, and conscience, like a little child, led them tranquilly up to the closing scene.

Sanchez's version of the pistol affair has never been doubted by anybody. The discovery of the two weapons and all the other facts in the case confirm it. Yet Stephens up to the last moment persisted in declaring that he only meant to commit suicide. Did he or did he not procure that pistol in order to commit a murder? Did he or did he not incite others to aid him in this murder? If we believe that he did, what are we to say to his obstinate persistance in refusing to confess or make any atonement for this most heinous crime? And if we know that he was guilty of falsehood with regard to his attempt against his keepers, is it not most unreasonable to ask us to accept his dying ejaculations as a complete refutation of the charge for which he was tried and executed.

It is no doubt an ungracious task to refuse to concur in an effort, which we are satisfied is well meant, to clear the memory of an unfortunate man from a great stain; but, bad as the administration of criminal justice is in this City, we should be sorry to see such an imputation as the letter of Messrs. Knapp and Skinner conveys fastened upon it through no better evidence than they adduce.

## Sense in South Carolina.

The Governor of South Carolina has done himself credit by an act equally politic and humane, which deserves to be chronicled with commendation, whether it proceeded from the head or from the heart, or from a judiciously combined action of both these organs. He has pardoned a white man, Michael Porter, of the steamer *Marion*, running between this port and Charleston, who had been tried and *sentenced to death* for aiding slaves to escape on board of the vessel to which he was attached.

In doing this, Gov. Gist has shown himself a far wiser man than his misnamed colleague of Virginia. Although John Brown, in point of fact, made himself amenable to the extreme penalty of the law by the murders of which his invasion was the cause, yet the style in which his execution was urged by the Virginia Press, and the reasons given for pressing him to the gallows, were such as to make nine-tenths of the world believe that the old ranger of Ossawatomie really earned his death solely and simply by his devotion to the cause of liberty; and that Virginia slew him because he sought to free her slaves. It is this belief which has invested John Brown's memory with the aureole of martyrdom in the eyes of the Anti-Slavery world, and which gives point to Victor Hugo's antithetical onslaught upon the United States for shocking the moral sentiments of the race with the spectacle of "Washington slaying Spartacus." Gov. Gist has sagaciously defeated fanaticism of a new hero in the person of Michael Porter, while he has saved his state from the flagrant scandal of deliberately putting a human being to death for imitating the example set by that gallant son of South Carolina who ventured his liberty and his life to rescue Lafayette from the dungeons of Austria at Olmutz.

## AGRICULTURE AT YALE.

### Second Week of the Course—Last Botanical Lecture of Mr. Eaton—Professor Johnson on Soils—Large Influx of Strangers.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

New-Haven, Monday, Feb. 6, 1860.

The second week of the Course, which is mainly to be devoted to fruit culture, opened to-day at 11 A. M., with Mr. Eaton's closing lecture on botany. It contained matters of more practical moment to the farmer than his former lectures have—so great, indeed, was the interest manifested that at the close there was the same difficulty in getting the floor to put questions as there was last week to get the floor of the House of Representatives at Washington. His subject was the "Physiology of Flowers." Flowers are grouped in the stem or branches in various ways—as, for instance, the single flower of the magnolia, the penicle of the lilac, the umbel of the carrot, the spike of wheat, the cutkin of willow. The flower is divided into four parts, the calix, corolla, stamen and pistil. The first two are not essential to the flower, but the last two are its organs of reproduction. This is accomplished by the pollen-grains of the stamen falling in the stigma of the pistil. An example of this is in the dust or pollen of the tassel of Indian corn falling upon the silk of the ear. When the rudiment of the seed begins to form in the way of the pistil, the pollen-grain falls on the stigma or top of the pistil, and penetrates to the ovule to make of this latter the seed.

The lecturer next spoke of grafting. This consists in transferring a twig of one plant to the stock of another, and inducing it to grow there. This is commonly done to perpetuate some choice kind of fruit which could not be propagated from the seed. In grafting, pains must be taken to make the *cambium* layer of the scion match that of the stock, for this is the growing part of each, and the scion and stock will not unite unless this be done. Only closely allied plants may be grafted together, though Virgil speaks to the contrary. As to the vitality of seeds: oily seeds do not keep well, but starchy and hard, bony seeds have been known to last many years.

Beans from Tournefort's herbarium, 100 years old, germinated, &c. Seeds buried deep in the ground often grow when exposed to the warmth and air. There are many authentic stories of seeds growing, after having been buried many years, even centuries. The so-called Mummy wheat, however, is not believed to come from seeds found with mummies. In regard to the killing of weeds, the best general rule is to keep the land rich and under high cultivation, and let the more valuable crop choke out the weeds.

A discussion took place at the close of Mr. Eaton's lecture, on the cause of the potato rot, carried on mainly by Rev. C. E. Goodrich, of Utica, and Levi Bartlett, Esq., of Warner, New-Hampshire.

### PROF. JOHNSON ON SOILS.

Prof. Johnson continued his subject this afternoon, speaking particularly on the "chemical and physical character of the soil." There was a time when there was no soil upon the earth, and it had accumulated by the disintegration of rocks from various causes, and by the decay of vegetable matter which began to grow as soon as the soil began to form. Vegetable matter is not absolutely necessary in a soil in order to produce vegetation. The Lichens grow upon the bare rocks. This disintegration of the rock is partly mechanical and partly chemical. It would naturally be supposed that if we knew what kind of rock lay underneath any soil, we should know the nature of this soil. Such is not the case owing to the general intermingling of rocks which took place in what is called the *drift* period. A classification of soils is made based on the proportions of lime, clay and sand which they contain; thus a clay containing ten per cent. of sand is called a heavy clay soil, one containing twenty per cent. a clay loam, one ninety a sandy, or simply a sand. This classification is ambiguous and leads to much confusion and perplexity. A technical nomenclature is very much needed, even if it does require some large words.

Aluminum, a bright ringing metal two and a half times heavier than water, exists in the form of alumina, or oxyde of aluminum, in large quantities in almost all soils. It is one of the chief component parts of clay, but it has no influence in the soil except a mechanical one. As the soil progresses in its formation, there is a corresponding progress in the vegetation which it produces. The theory of nitrification is as yet uncertain. According to Liebig, nitre is formed only when vegetable matter exists in the soil. The atmospheric elements of the soil are not necessary to production, but are necessary to such rapid development as the farmer needs. Solubility of the mineral elements must exist in order that the plant may take them up. According to a new theory recently put forth, this is not so, but the rootlets of the plant take in solid matter, and the plant, by its vital force, transforms it into nourishment. This, however, is impossible. Ammonia is rapidly absorbed by the soil, and the farmer need not fear the loss of this valuable element of manure after the manure is incorporated in the soil. Nitrates, however, are not so easily taken up.

But the physics of the soil are after all more important than its chemistry. A few years ago chemical analysis was going to do great things for the farmer. He had only to send a piece of his poor pasture to the chemist's laboratory, to be told precisely how to make the rest of it as good as his garden. But it has been found that certain elements, without which the plant cannot perfect itself, may exist in the soil in sufficient quantities for the plant, and yet be beyond the reach of the chemist. Chemical analysis pretends not to find a less fraction than the 1.1000; an acre of soil one foot deep will weigh 2,000,000 lbs.; an ordinary wheat crop will take off only 200 lbs. of mineral matter, allowing one half of this to be phosphate, and we have only one twenty thousandth part composed of that element or quantity—too small, it may be, for the chemist to find. Four hundred pounds of guano, containing say one-fifth phosphates, applied to an acre entirely destitute of phosphates, would make all the difference there is between a good crop and no crop at all; but this eighty pounds, distributed through the two millions of soil, would be too trifling a quantity for the present state of chemical analysis to detect. Besides, this is too expensive for the farmea; nor does he need it, for the general deductions of the chemist are of more value to him than any particular analysis of his soil.

The fineness of the particles in any soil is an important point. A Boston chemist found a barren New-Hampshire sand, to show the same analysis as a specimen soil from the Sciota Valley, one of the richest localities in the world; but the former was heavy and coarse, while the latter was an impalpable powder, flying away upon the slightest breath. It would take a pretty strong breeze to raise some of our New-England soils. A soil, too, must have the right elements ready for the crop in a state of solubility as it goes along. The elements may be there, but if the crop cannot get hold of them they are valueless. Exposure to the atmosphere has a tendency to remedy that. The absorbing power of the soil is great, but this power depends on the minute division of its particles. The effect of the sun is different on different soils. To the vineyards on the Rhine a black slate is often applied, to ripen the fruit earlier; charcoal does the same thing. This is not because black attracts heat, but because it has the power of converting a heat of great intensity into one of less—a heat of low intensity having a greater penetrating power. The heat of the sun is what is called a white heat, like that of a red-hot ball of iron, and the slate transforms it into a heat which more resembles the heat from a ball of hot water.

There is a large influx of strangers by the trains to-night.

AGRICOLA.

# FROM ALBANY.

## Proceedings of the Legislature.

### SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 6.

The President presented a remonstrance from the New-York Chamber of Commerce against the proposed Pro Rata freight law, and against tolling railroads.

Mr. Hillhouse reported unfavorably the bill for the relief of the Academy of Music in New-York City, which was agreed to, and the bill rejected.

Mr. Lapham reported favorably the bill for a bridge over the Harlem River.

A communication was received from the Attorney-General in answer to a resolution moved by Senator Connolly, relative to the New-York Board of Supervisors. The Attorney-General expresses the opinion that the act under which the Board is constituted is not unconstitutional, and that the Supervisors, as at present constituted, are not an illegal body.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill concerning divorces, dissolving the marriage contract, was discussed.

Also the railroad toll bill.

Progress was reported upon both of these.

The bill to regulate ferries between New-York and Brooklyn was amended, by providing that nothing in the act shall be deemed to abrogate any of the chartered rights of the City of New-York; and then progress was reported on the bill.

### ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 6.

Mr. Conkling presented the petition of the New-York Chamber of Commerce against the passage of a *Pro Rata* Freight law. He asked that the paper be referred to the Committee of the whole House, and that it be printed.

Mr. Mills, of Erie, was of the opinion that the petition was of more consequence than if it had come from a body of farmers.

Mr. Conkling stated that the majority of the Select Committee on the subject of the *pro rata* freight law had reported in his absence, and in view of this fact and that the minority had not yet reported, he had moved for the printing of the remonstrance.

Mr. Vanhorn did not see the necessity for printing this document, as he understood the minority of the Committee (Messrs. Conkling and Varian, of New-York) were about to make a report.

Mr. Ellsworth did not regard a paper coming from a body of farmers of as much importance as one emanating from the head of commerce in this State.

The paper would be referred.

Mr. Conkling's motion to print the remonstrance was carried.

By Mr. Culver—To increase the depth of Champlain Canal to five feet.

By Mr. Miller—To abolish duties on salt.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Pond—To amend the charter of the village of Yonkers.

By Mr. Dwight—For the preservation of wild deer, fish and birds during their breeding season.

NOTICES.

Mr. H. Smith—A personal liberty bill.

Mr. O. Allen—Relative to the fees of justices and jurors in courts.

Mr. Barnett—A prohibitory liquor law.

Mr. Decker—To prevent the prosecution of certain claims against New-York State.

Mr. O'Rourke—For the preservation of the inhabitants of tenement houses in New-York.

Mr. Webster—To incorporate the *Pro Patria* Lodge No. 1, Sons of Malta, in the City of New-York.

Mr. Briggs—To create a new Ward in the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Milliken—To amend the acts relative to the Harlem bridge.

Mr. Moulton—To exempt medicines, surgical instruments and office appurtenances from execution and attachment.

Mr. A. A. Myers—To authorize the Flatbush Plank-road Company, in Kings County, to allow a horse railroad track to be laid upon their road.

# OHIO GRAND UNION MEETING.

## Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana in Grand Council—The Assembly at Columbus—The Speeches—The Flow of Patriotism and Popular Current.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

THE BEECHES, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1860.

I said, in my last letter, that we were about to hold a Union meeting which would be worth all others, and we have held it, and such a meeting you may live long and never see. It was no artificial affair, but one of those events Providence sends us to foreshadow and secure the future. It assures both North and South that they may talk and threaten as they please, but the great States of the Ohio Valley will hold them in the bonds of peace and fraternity forever. The South cannot stir without Tennessee, nor the North without Ohio. The thing is morally and physically impossible. We know here how the matter stands. We hold no Union meetings of Ohio people, or of Kentucky people, but we stretch our arms over the Ohio, and the mighty States of the Valley embrace each other, and the dwellers on all the border, North and South, rush into each other's arms and swear fealty upon the Constitution, which no time or jealousy shall ever weaken. When the Legislature of Ohio heard that the Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky were to go over the new Louisville and Nashville Railroad to visit the former city, they promptly sent Committees of both Houses to invite them to Columbus, in the name of the State, to receive our warmest hospitalities. They came in the spirit with which it was offered. Said Senator Fiske, of Kentucky, last night, "We were half ready to go before, and when we got your invitation we were the willingest set of people you ever saw; and we have been received with the roar of cannon, the applause of the people, and the warm hospitality of this great State." When the rich and spacious Hall of the House of Representatives was opened to receive the hundreds of our Southern guests, and they came in amidst the open ranks of our Republicans with cheers from every side, you may depend it made the heart jump—and all the fiery partisans, who in Congress try to alarm us with disunion, sank beneath contempt. As a patriotic Tennesseean said: "If there be anybody, any party in this country, who think of disunion, I want to see them—let them be put on one side and we the people on the other, and we will sink them in a gulf so unfathomable that no hand shall ever reach them."

When the official receptions were going on, Mr. Newman, Speaker of the Tennessee Senate, made what I thought a fine point. He referred to the fears of some timid people about the Union: "But," said he, "our fathers made the Constitution when we were yet young and weak, and what for? Read the preamble of the Constitution, and ponder it well: 'To establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.' Keep this in your hearts. To-day, in the name of Tennessee, we are willing to swear to support it in all time to come. As the Bible is to the Christian's heart so is the Constitution to the heart of Tennessee. We thank you for your welcome; and while Congress can't organize, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee will assemble and greet each other as brethren of our common and beloved country."

During the evening the regular toasts and speeches were made; some of them very good, and all warmly patriotic. Gov. Chase responded to the toast given to the Union; and his brief speech was a clear and beautiful utterance of the great sentiment which filled the hearts of the company. He alluded to the tomb of Jackson on the banks of the Cumberland, who, as the first Western President, had fitly reaffirmed the sentiment of the first President, that the Union must be preserved.

The next morning a train of fourteen cars conducted our guests, through the beautiful towns of Xenia and Dayton, and the valley of the Great Miami to the metropolis of the West. Arrived at Cincinnati, they were received as the guests, not of the State, not of the City Council, but of the people, of the citizens; who conducted them to Pike's Opera Hall, and welcomed them with an address by Hon. Bellony Storer, and the enthusiastic embraces of the Queen of the West. Then came a magnificent banquet, and with all the flow of patriotism came the flow of sparkling Catawba. To-day they are invited to call at the mansion of Nicholas Longworth, Esq., and test the genuine article—Catawba undefiled. Happily we have had a good vintage, and there will be American wine enough for all Union meetings. You need not infer from this that we have any other intoxication than that of unbounded patriotism. I have not seen an intemperate man at this great meeting. We have no police at our meetings to guard us from the Five Points, or the bruisers of any kind. We have good wine and good feeling; Slavery men and Anti-Slavery men; no men either defending Slavery or practicing drunkenness. We leave *that* for the older States, and for gentlemen of renown at both bars.

I do not suppose that the politics of the country can be particularly affected by anything of this sort; but I do think that it will correct much misunderstanding, and especially, teach Congress, if anything can teach that incorrigible body, that the factious course now pursued there, and the threats of disunion, will meet with the just indignation of the people, and consign all engaged in them to a political punishment, condign and effectual.

The Presidency begins to be talked about. The general impression here is, that Michigan and Wisconsin are for Seward; that Ohio, Indiana and Iowa are for Chase first, and Illinois second. Illinois will probably give a vote to Mr. Lincoln; and we might have a worse nominee. *Who* may be the *second* choice of the Northwest it is difficult to say. My impression is that Mr. Bates is not so popular as many persons think. John Bell stands higher in the public opinion of the Republicans than Mr. Bates. It may, however, (in case there should be any chance for *either*,) be easier to unite on Bates. *Nous verrons.* A few weeks will decide much.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

# RHODE ISLAND.

## Flax vs. Cotton—A Great Project—Cultivation of Flax in New-England—Bad Aspect of Politics—A Division of the Opposition—False Conservatism—In Union Only there is Strength.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Feb. 4, 1860.

On Thursday evening last, at the State-house, Mr. Stephen M. Allen, of Boston, addressed the members of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, on the Cultivation of Flax and its manufacture into cloth and other fabrics. For eight or nine years this gentleman has been experimenting very extensively upon flax-cotton, and his conclusions have now been reduced to practical application. He has a mill near Boston where is manufactured fabrics composed in part of flax-cotton, which consist mostly of white cloth, calicoes, and jeans. Mr. Allen gave a synopsis of the old method of preparing the flax—a method which had not been varied essentially from the most ancient times until the present. It was formerly the practice to pull the plant, afterwards rot it by steeping in water and in other ways, and then preserve the fibres long. The experiments which Mr. Allen and his associates have instituted, demonstrate that it is better to plant when ripe and break it when dry without being rotted. They cut the stran and produce fibrils a couple of inches in length—a process which is cheaper than the old method, and produces a better article.

From his conclusions and practical applications, he has reasons to believe that an article may be produced upon our Northern soil that shall answer every purpose for which cotton is used, and will ultimately prove economically superior. He asks agriculturists to try the cultivation of flax. The sale of the seed alone would pay for the labor, and by using the lint we shall have an article cheaper than cotton, and superior for manufacturing purposes. If New-England will devote four million acres to its growth, they could produce a crop equal to the cotton crop of the South. These are the main facts presented in the address of Mr. Allen, which made a very favorable impression upon those who had the privilege to hear him. If the success of this idea can be obtained, and flax-cotton be made, as he has clearly and forcibly demonstrated, to take the place of cotton, then there will be introduced a new and golden era in the system and condition of manufactures. If flax-cotton can in any great degree supersede the great Southern staple, and be made an economical article of cultivation and manufacture, as this gentleman asserts, we shall assuredly enter upon a scene of history having no parallel since the foundation of our internal sources of wealth. Northern manufacturers will then raise the article of their consumption upon their own soil, and will not be much indebted to any other community. If this project works as favorably on as extensive a scale as it has on a limited scale, it will be the means of inaugurating a revolution whose effects will not reach national industry alone, but will extend its influence to society and to politics. The great and vital interests of the South will be brought into direct competition with this single production, and it will be a question soluble in a short space of time, whether or not "Cotton is King." It is nigh impossible to bring the mind to an adequate conception of the stupendous results of the success of this one project. It certainly deserves a thorough practical investigation from agriculturists and manufacturers everywhere at the North.

Politics have assumed an exceedingly bad aspect in this State, consequent upon the intense dissatisfaction with which the Straight Republican nomination for Governor has been received by the people. A candidate of radical views was nominated by the Republican Convention for Governor, in opposition to the conservative feelings and wishes of the great part of the people. The defeated leaders of the American-Republican wing met, a day or two ago, in Mass Convention, and nominated an "Old Line Whig," so called, but in reality a Young Whig. This step was not previously countenanced by the nominee, and consequently he has since declined the honor. A coalition was formed with the Democrats on this ticket, and the latter were to nominate the same man at their Convention on the 16th inst. But the withdrawal of Col. Sprague, the Conservative nominee, puts an end to the unfortunate coalition, and prevents the Democrats from aiding in the attempt to defeat the Straight Republicans, and checks the action of the conservative people in their opposition to the same nomination.

It is not at all strange that such manœuvres should occur in this little State, so full of political aspirants ready to do anything at any hazard when there is a prospect of elevating themselves into office, nor is it to be deplored that such conservatism is defeated at this trying and important juncture in our political history. Even if there was an occasion for discontent, and a "second appeal to arms," and the popular will misrepresented, yet that was not sufficient occasion to warrant an organized secession, and the nomination of an opposing candidate. Mr. Padelford, the straight Republican nominee, was accused of corruption, and the accusation was, doubtless, based upon some expenditure of money in securing his nomination, whereby persons were led to suppose that bribery was effected. Hardly any politician is free from such taints, and in this case, where much money was spent openly, there was a foundation for opponents to build up an argument. No direct proof, however, has been found to implicate him in criminal acts of corruption. This disposed of, his Slavery radicalism was sought by opponents, and it is said he indorses Helper's *Crisis* and sympathized with John Brown. These are no doubt facts, in a great measure, and Mr. Padelford is what may be termed a radical Republican. But he was nominated at a regular Republican Convention of the State, and presents himself upon a platform of calm, candid, and moderate resolutions, indorsed by both wings of the Opposition. The popular sentiment of the State does not favor his Slavery principles, and in any other time might warrantably refuse to accept him. But at this important period of affairs, when intense sectionalism prevails at the South—when State is arrayed against State in open hostility, the Union denounced, and threatenings made to secede from it—when the whole country is in a turmoil, and a portion of it restless and fiery with excitement—in such time, personal preferences should be laid aside. Sacrifices should be made for the common good. In union only can there be strength, and it is vitally necessary that there should be a united opposition of the Republican force, in each and every State, to resist the Democratic assaults, and to establish peace, security, and happiness, at the coming Presidential election. Will Rhode Island do this?

HIPPARCHUS.

# Attempted Swindle in Philadelphia.

## PRETENDED RELIEF FOR THE JEWS AT GIBRALTAR.

*From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Feb. 4.*

There were some strange developments yesterday in regard to the reported matter of sending an American charity ship, with relief for the Morocco Refugees at Gibraltar. About noon, "Captain" Moses was arrested at the Corn Exchange rooms, on the charge of having attempted to swindle the citizens of Philadelphia. On Thursday the "Captain" procured the insertion in most of the newspapers of the city, of an announcement setting forth that he was the commander of a charity ship, bound to Gibraltar, with food and raiment for the afflicted Morocco Refugees, and that he was here the fully authorized agent to receive subscriptions from our city, in aid of the cause. The "Captain" was in a great hurry to leave the city, and was desirous that subscriptions should be hurried up. In consequence of some of the movements of the "Captain," he was arrested by Special Officer Benjamin Franklin, and he had a hearing yesterday afternoon before Alderman Beitler.

Mr. George W. Baker was sworn, and testified that he was the Grand Commander of Minnehaha Lodge of the Sons of Malta of this city. The defendant had presented a supposed forged letter of introduction from the Grand Commander of the Sons of Malta of New-York, to the witness, indorsing Capt. Moses, and vouching for him as bound on a mission of charity to Gibraltar. At the request of Capt. Moses, the witness had made an appeal for the object. Next morning he told witness that he had left a petition at the Corn Exchange. Witness ascertained yesterday that the note purporting to come from the Grand Commander of New-York was written on note-paper procured by the prisoner at the office of Jones' Hotel, where he boarded. There were numerous letters, &c., purporting to come from various parties throughout the Union, all of which appeared to be in the same handwriting.

Among the printed papers found among the effects of the "Captain," was the following blank for subscriptions:

CHARITY SHIP APPEAL.

*To the Gentlemen of New-York:*

Whereas, the starvation, want and excessive distress of the Protestants, Jews and Catholics, who were forced to flee from Morocco to Gibraltar to escape the knife of the savage Bedouin of the desert; and as the English, French and Spanish people have each kindly contributed in various ways, and also appealed to the American people to send them food; the ladies, merchants, and other citizens of New-York and other places, having, in a general voice, fully agreed to lend a helping hand to these starving and landless people—sires, fathers, mothers in child-birth, babes and children—and in accordance with the appeal made to us, the charitable feeling and wishes of the American ladies and gentlemen, also the requirements of our heavenly Father, who has bestowed upon us a land of plenty, and in return for God's goodness and care towards us, in reply to the entreaty from Europe—we, the American people, have fully agreed to send a ship-load of provisions and clothing to these our unhappy and starving brethren, who have no homes, no food, no raiment, and have cried and are crying [illegible] for succor! A general appeal has been, by the Committee, made through the city and country, and the public are respectfully invited to hand their subscriptions to the bearer, ——.

Already nearly two-thirds of the requisite sum has been raised, and immediate aid is most sacredly desired, that this American Charity Ship may spread her wings to the breeze to relieve the distressed.

JOHN MARETT, Foreman of Committee.

Capt. Moses had a further hearing at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was committed in default of $1,000 bail for further hearing.

# LITERARY AND ART ITEMS.

Mr. John Forster, the biographer of Goldsmith, has ready a "study" on the arrest of the five members of the House of Commons by Charles I.,—a cardinal event in the controversy between the King and the Parliament, and one on which, we understand, Mr. Forster's researches have been the means of throwing new light.

The Council of the London Art-Union offer a premium of 70 guineas for a group, or statuette, to be executed in bronze or parian, representing some subject from English history. For the design considered second in merit 30 guineas will be awarded. Plaster models, the upright figures 20 inches high, are to be sent in by the 14th of July next.

It is stated that the Emperor of the French proposes to establish a permanent exhibition of the produce of all nations at the Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysées, Paris. Specimens of any kind may there be exhibited and sold, and there will be no limit to the number of *echantillons* or samples.

A portrait of the late Sir Mark Isambard Brunel has just been added to the National Portrait Gallery in Westminster. It is painted by Samuel Drummond. A portrait of James Watt, pondering over his great discovery, has also been acquired by the trustees. The painting is by the Swede, C. F. Breda.

Dean Trench's little book on the *Study of Words* has reached a ninth edition, revised and enlarged; in addition to this, a large and important etymological dictionary, wherein every word will be traced, tracked and dodged to its very root or *etymon*, is in the course of publication.

The Art Union of London has issued this year, to its subscribers of one guinea each, a volume of engravings from celebrated pictures by thirty deceased British artists, executed by W. J. Linton. In this volume the great masters of the English school are fitly represented.

Mr. James Duffy, of Dublin, has ready for publication the Greek Testament, from Cardinal Mai's "Vatican Codex," with notes, chiefly philological and exegetical. The same publisher has also in the press a new romance, *The Evil Eye*, by William Carleton.

Arago, on his dying bed, intrusted his friend, M. Baral, with the task of editing his works. This arduous task has been completed. On the last meeting of the Academy M. Baral presented the sixteenth and last volume of Arago's works to the learned assembly.

There is a report that Mrs. Mary Howitt has become a Swedenborgian. Miss Mary C. Hume, a daughter of the late Joseph Hume, and a poetess and a novelist, has been for many years a member of the Church of the New-Jerusalem.

In about a fortnight the Grand Opera at Paris will bring out a work of Prince Poniatowski's, called "Pierre de Medicis." The *libretto* is written by the Marquis de St. George, and the "getting up" is described as something quite marvelous as to splendor.

Countess Hahn-Hahn, for many years a religious recluse in a convent at Mayence, returns to the abandoned world once more, at least with her works. A new novel of hers, *Regina Maria: a Tale of the Present Day*, is in the press and will shortly appear.

The rumor of another official manifesto, in the shape of a *brochure*, is current at Paris. The new pamphlet, it is said, will be entitled *Napoleon III. et le Clergé*, and will attempt to soften down the fears created by *Le Pape et le Congrès*.

Mr. Hotten, of Piccadilly, has just published a little volume entitled, *Macaulay, the Historian, Statesman and Essayist; Anecdotes of his Life and Literary Labors, with some Account of his Early and Unknown Writings.*

Lamartine has written a notice of Thiers' *Consulate and Empire*, in which he notes "all the vulgarity of Thiers' style and taste, and his superficiality and love of gaudiness and noise."

The first part of a new *History of England* may be expected ere long, from the pen of Mr. J. A. St. John; and Dr. Stebbing has nearly ready for the press his *Lives of Italian Poets*.

The Mozart memorial at Vienna had been formally inaugurated. It consists of a statue of the great composer, with emblematical figures grouped around. The sculptor was Herr Gassier.

Messrs. Kent & Co. have in preparation a library of fiction on a new plan. It is to be entitled *The Pocket Novels*. Each shilling number will contain two original novels, with illustrations, for a shilling.

Thackeray's new Magazine has had a great success. It has already sold 85,000 of the first number, and we may add had more than £700 of advertisements stitched up with it.

Mr. Jeffs, of the Burlington Arcade, has just published a second edition of the English translation of Edmund About's celebrated pamphlet on *The Roman Question*, with a new preface by the author.

The Bourgeois Collection of Pictures at Dulwich, (Eng.,) is now open, without charge and without tickets, on every week day at the usual hours.

Lord Macaulay is said to have made by his *Lays of Ancient Rome* exactly as much money as Goldsmith died owing to needy and exacting creditors.

Mr. Murray is issuing a third thousand of *The Life of the late Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta*, by his son-in-law, Rev. Josiah Bateman.

We (*Critic*) believe that it has been settled to remove the National Portrait Gallery from Westminster to South Kensington at an early date.

The National Gallery men are likely to be again in trouble. The two Hanover Ruysdaels—said to be genuine—are, it is said, really not genuine.

Mr. John Saunders, formerly editor of the *People's Journal*, has a new play, about to be produced at the New Adelphi Theatre.

Messrs. J. W. Parker & Son are issuing *Soldiers and their Science*, by Capt. Bradazon, of the Royal Artillery.

Mr. Mudie, it is said, took no less than 2,000 copies of Mr. Oliphant's *Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission to China*, a two-guinea book.

Mr. Parselle, an actor of some promise, has a play which will shortly be brought out at the Surrey Theatre.

A translation of the *Odes of Horace* into English verse, by Mr. Theodore Martin, one of the authors of the *Bon Gaultier Ballads*, is announced.

The "May Queen" has just been performed in Edinburgh, with Madame Hays as the *May Queen*.

Verdi has been elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Fine Arts.

Mr. Horsley will conduct his own oratorio, "Gideon," at the Glasgow Festival.

Italian translations of "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" have been produced at Florence.

Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian station, *vice* Sir H. Stewart, whose term of service has expired.

The health of Cardinal Wiseman is steadily improving. His Eminence remains in the old scene of his labors in the English College.

# SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published This Morning, contains the following:

Italy.—Napoleon's Letter to the Pope—New Sardinian Ministry—The Pope's Allocution.

France.—Napoleon's New Commercial Programme.

English Rural Customs.—An interesting description.

Poem—By Sam. Lover.

Agricultural Items for the Farmers.

Execution of Stephens.—Account of the Execution—Letter from Stephens' Spiritual Advisers.

A Chapter of Disasters.—Full particulars of the Catastrophes in Elm-street, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh.

Jamaica.—Second Letter on Emancipation in Jamaica.

Women's Rights.—Speech of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at the Cooper Institute Meeting.

John Brown's Rebellion.—Report of the trial of Stevens at Charlestown.

The Lawrence Disaster.—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury entire.

Editorials.—Articles on Current Topics.

The Outrage at Perugia.—The official Correspondence between Mr. Stockton and Cardinal Antonelli.

Personal, Obituary and Miscellaneous paragraphs.

Copies may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing. Price four cents.

**Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.**—"We have had occasion to use this famous preparation of Prof. WOOD'S, and after thoroughly testing its qualities, we find that where the hair is thin it will thicken it; if gray, it will restore it to its original color, likewise, it gives a glossy appearance, as well as keeps the hair from falling off."—*Baltimore Clipper.* Depôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold everywhere.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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No. 2 sewing machines........[illegible]
No 1 sewing machines........[illegible]
The family sewing machine, A........[illegible]
The family sewing machine........[illegible]
Hemming gauges........[illegible]
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Important to Tailors and Others.**—The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York. NO. 182 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
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USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
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## MARRIED.

Livingston—Von Pfister.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 4, in Christ Church, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, Mr. John A. Livingston, of Charleston, S. C., to Miss Martha Augusta, daughter of the late Alex. Von Pfister, Esq., of this City.

Hodgman—Balcom.—At Painted Post, Steuben County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. M. Hodgman, of York, Livingston County, W. S. Hodgman, Esq., and Miss Jennie Balcom, youngest daughter of Hon. Lyman Balcom, all of Painted Post.

Sweetser—Peck.—In New-Haven, on Thursday, Feb. 2, by Rev. S. W. Dutton, D. D., J. Howard Sweetser, of New-York, to Cornelia, daughter of Wyllys Peck, Esq., of New-Haven.

Lake—Kilmer.—At Rock City, Saratoga County, at the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, Feb. 2, by Rev. George B. Porter, Mr. Henry M. Lake, of Brooklyn, to Miss Gussie, daughter of Chauncy Kilmer, Esq., of the former place.

Brown—Coit.—At Goldsboro, N. C., Rev. E. Woodward Brown, of West Dresden, N. Y., to Mattie D. Coit, daughter of Rev. J. C. Coit, of Cheraw, S. C.

Watkins—Fuller.—At Hannibal, Mo., on Wednesday, Jan. 25, C. S. Watkins, Esq., of Davenport, Iowa, to Miss M. A. Fuller, of Bangor, Me.

Tarratt—Waddington.—At Cheltenham, England, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, Jos. Tarratt, Esq., late of the 16th (Queen's) Lancers, son of Jos. Tarratt, Esq., of Ludford Park, Herefordshire, and formerly of New-York, to Anne, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Waddington, C. B., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Engineers.

## DIED.

Blauvelt.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 5, Mary G., wife of Cornelius J. Blauvelt, and daughter of Henry Black, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 210 West 18th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 7, at 3½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Lagrange, Dutchess County, for interment.

Morris.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 5, Robert S. Morris, of the firm of Cromwell & Morris.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 166 West 17th-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Milbank.—In this City, on Monday morning, Feb. 6, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Saml. Milbank, Sen., in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 40 East 29th-st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Lamb.—In this City, on Sunday, midnight, after a lingering illness, David Lamb, Jr., aged 4 years and 9 months, son of David and Jane Lamb.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 47 Charles-st.

Johnston.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 6, Capt. Alexander Johnston, of Dublin, Ireland, formerly in command of the P. S. N. Co.'s steamship *Bolivia*, aged 32 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 141 Macdougal-st., corner 4th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Sugden.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 6, James William, only son of Ben and Henriette Sugden, aged 2 years, 2 months and 28 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 60 Suffolk-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock.

Kerr.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 6, Margaret, infant daughter of John Morris and Anne McKean Kerr.

Worstell.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 5, Charles Brewster, infant son of John P. and Abbie M. Worstell.

Funeral to-day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, from No. 136 West 49th-st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Tice.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 5, Thirza M., daughter of Wm. Lavence, and wife of Henry Tice, aged 23 years and 5 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 212 West 37th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Bergen County, N. J.

Denham.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 6, Andrew Denham, of heart-disease, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 53 East 30th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Cornwell.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 6, of scarlet fever, J. Milton Smith, son of William K. and Harriet Cornwell, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the South Presbyterian Church, corner Clinton and Amity streets, Brooklyn. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

Woolsey.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 5, Frederick, son of Ezra W. and Martha A. Woolsey, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, Clinton-av., between Gates and Green avs., on Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Beebe.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 6, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Capt. Theophilus Beebe, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Daniel Chapman, Esq., No. 145 Duffield-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Ayers.—In South Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 5, of malignant scarlet fever, Alice, only daughter of Joseph and Caroline Ayers, aged 2½ years.

Bliss.—At Newark, N. J., Henry Day Bliss, son of Elihu Bliss, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 386 Plane-st., Newark, N. J.

Mayhew.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 5, Antoinette Hayes, youngest daughter of George A. and Mary A. H. Mayhew, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the House of Prayer, on Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M. Trains leave Cortlandt-st. at 2 P. M.

Roorbach.—At Conesus, Livingston County, on the night of Friday, Jan. 27, at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel L. Fuller, Mrs. Maria Roorbach, widow of the late Capt. Arthur H. Roorbach, of New-York.

Moring.—At Shanghai, China, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, after a short illness, Henry Gustavus Moring, a native of Hamburg, Germany, and for several years a resident of Boston, aged 39 years and 5 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
*Extra Class, No. 61, Feb. 6, 1860.*
58, 17, 65, 13, 7, 16, 9, 32, 19, 47, 30, 62, 57, 52.
*Class No. 62, Feb. 6, 1860.*
21, 30, 69, 8, 14, 67, 58, 63, 27, 16, 51, 36, 28, 70.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 6, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Seventeen and a half years in use. Of Twelve Thousand sold, 260 have been tested in accidental fires. We invite purchasers to call and examine the certificates of some of the most respectable firms in the country.
A large assortment for sale at the dépôt,
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST. NEW-YORK

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES,
Or, TROCHES,
For all diseases of the Throat—Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Catarrhal Affections. For sale at RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

PUTRID SORE THROAT.—RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, given every four hours until free evacuations from the bowels take place, and Radway's Ready Relief, applied to the throat and chest; also gargle the throat with Ready Relief diluted in water, will cure afflicted of this disease. Sold by Druggists everywhere, and at RADWAY & CO.'S Office, No. 23 John-st

BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYEING ESTABLISHMENT removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Private entrance for ladies.

THE INDEPENDENT.
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, ESQ.,
Author of "Nothing to Wear,"
Contributes a second characteristic article on
FASHIONABLE LIFE IN NEW-YORK,
entitled
FUNGUS AT THE FIRST BALL OF THE SEASON.
Description of the
FUNGUS DIAMONDS, FEATHERS and BROCADES.

ARABELLA described by the author as "enveloped and engulphed in such an abyss of gauze and other vapory and etherial textures that she looked more like a great puff of steam, blown out of a boiler pipe on a very cold day, than like a young lady of one hundred and forty pounds solid. Fungus, who loves statistics states that when the bills came in from Arnold & Constable's, he discovered that there were fifty yards in Mrs. Fungus' dress (she has to buy a double quantity) and twenty-five in Arabella's. He maliciously reduced this to feet, and ascertained that the total length of the two dresses was just two hundred and twenty-five feet, or the height of Grace Church steeple!"

ACCOUNT OF THE BALL AT GEN. BUGGE'S.
The house holds 500; 1,500 are invited.
MISERIES OF THE EVENING,
Episodes, catastrophes and bill of damages.

Mr. Butler's design is to expose the follies of fashionable life in New-York, and exhibit in these humorous and satirical sketches the lights and shadows of the moral of our daily life. He says:

"The truest Comedy and Tragedy for us are enacted between our basements and attics. Do you doubt it? Wait until the festive echoes ringing through the chambers which you open wide to wedding guests shall be followed by the midnight cry of pain, the prelude of funeral sobs and lamentations. Wait until a sudden summons takes you in the middle of to-morrow from the whirl of Wall-st. or the business you are driving on 'Change, by a quick transition to the bedside of your friend as he closes his eyes in their last sleep. Wait until the hand you are grasping with the firmest hold slips without a moment's warning from your own, and the receding form of the best beloved vanishes in the mist and darkness."

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.,
contributes the second
FAMILIAR LETTER ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
THE SLAVE GIRL,
IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
two Speeches made at the Sunday Morning and Evening Services,
BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
"A BLACK MAN'S STORY;"
BY
THEODORE TILTON.
THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
This week, will give full particulars of the new institution, called
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JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
No. 5 Beekman-st, New-York.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT HAS AN ARTICLE IN THIS WEEK'S LEDGER.—General GEORGE P. MORRIS has a Poem in this week's LEDGER. Mrs. SIGOURNEY has a Sketch in this week's LEDGER. MARY STANLEY GIBSON has a Story in this week's LEDGER. CARLOS D. STUART has a Song in this week's LEDGER. FANNY FERN has a Sketch in this week's LEDGER. SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., has a Story in this week's LEDGER—he has. PHŒBE CARY has a Poem in this week's LEDGER. PAUL MORPHY has a Paper on Chess in this week's LEDGER. ALICE CARY has a Poem in this week's LEDGER. GEO. D. PRENTICE has "Wit and Wisdom" in this week's LEDGER. WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE has a National Song in this week's LEDGER. The man who "keeps his eyes and ears open" has an Article in this week's LEDGER. The LEDGER also contains several complete stories—two continued Tales—Answers to Correspondents—Editorials—Essays—Anecdotes, &c., &c.—making, as the Boston *Post* remarks, "A most entertaining and instructive periodical." It will be ready TO-DAY at 12 o'clock. Price—let us see, what is it? ONLY four cents.
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Hyatt's Life Balsam—the certain conqueror of Rheumatism, Scrofula, King's Evil, with every disease flowing from great impurity of blood, no matter of how long standing, or from what source derived.
The Life Balsam is equally efficacious in the most violent forms of Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Fever Sores and Mercurial Diseases. The certificates accompanying each bottle will conclusively show that there is no medicine which can compare with this powerful, safe and certain purifying agent, and that it has also cured the very worst cases of Cancer, Liver Complaint and Fistula.
Principal Dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st.
Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.
For sale by all Druggists. 75 cents per bottle.

HOME TESTIMONY.
*From the Pittsburgh United Presbyterian.*
We have tried HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS for dyspepsia, and can speak favorably of their effects, and have no hesitation in commending them to those suffering from any debility of the kind.
*From the Pittsburgh Post, Aug. 27, 1858.*
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*From the Pittsburgh Gazette, Aug. 18, 1858.*
Knowledge is gained by experience, and though we have heretofore dealt very little in medical preparations, we are compelled in justice to the manufacturers to say that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has been the means of curing us of a severe attack of dyspepsia, and has removed pain in the stomach in a very short time.

ASTONISHING RESULTS IN GAS BILLS are achieved by the Johnson Gas Burner and Regulator combined, costing only $1 each. A saving of full 30 per cent. is guaranteed, with increased illumination. No family should be without them. Examine it merchants, hotel proprietors, boarding-house keepers, etc., at No. 592 Broadway. Also, the non-freezing and non-evaporating meter fluid, equally desirable in Summer or Winter. Meters require to be filled but once for years. Metropolitan Gas Meter and Burner Manufacturing Company. Office, No. 592 Broadway.

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W. W. W. WOOD, Editor.
NATCHEZ, January, 1860.

The MISSISSIPPI FREE TRADER, published every Monday morning, and the NATCHEZ DAILY FREE TRADER, published every day in the week except Sunday and Monday, in the City of Natchez, commend themselves to the people of the Union, of the South, of the State of Mississippi, and especially and particularly of the Congressional District of the State in which they are published, and to the commercial community of the South, as a medium of information, certainly unsurpassed, if at all equaled, outside of the City of New-Orleans.

The FREE TRADER has probably the largest and best exchange list of any paper in the State, embracing every paper published in Mississippi, (sixty in number,) and papers, magazines and periodicals from every State in the Union, as well as several European journals. It furnishes its readers with all the latest, fullest and most reliable telegraphic dispatches. It has able and vigorous correspondents and writers, whose communications ever instruct, interest and delight. Thus it is a news, agricultural, commercial, scientific, literary and political compendium, supplying the place of many papers, and meeting the requirements of the general reader. Its politics are unmistakably defined as true to the South, and its circulation is such that it can be found in every place of business and at every fireside in all South Mississippi, as well as in the river parishes of Louisiana; and it permeates the entire Southern States. It is, therefore, a MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISING, such as will repay and does repay patrons a hundred-fold.

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It is the most reliable Stomach Bitter in the world.
It cures Dyspepsia.
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It strengthens the Digestive Organs, and gives renewed tone and vitality to the coats of the stomach.
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It is invaluable in cases of Gravel, and affections of the Generative Organs.

It is particularly recommended to ladies in delicate health, as it never fails to promote the strength and regularity of the system.

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LEDIARD'S ROYAL WINDSOR BITTERS.
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THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

FIFTEENTH WARD NATIONAL UNION CLUB will meet THIS EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock, at Room No. 6, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Delegates to the Central Committee will be elected, new members proposed, addresses made, &c. Punctual attendance is requested.

WM. P. FURNISS, President.
GEO. L. NEVIUS, Vice-President.
H. R. Griffin, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD NATIONAL UNION CLUB will hold their regular meeting at Thorp's Hotel, Union-square, at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING, Feb. 7. Delegates to the Central Committee will be elected, an opportunity afforded to propose new members, &c., &c. A full attendance is requested.

WM. G. STERLING, President.
Levi Kerr, Secretary.

BABBETT METAL—BABBETT METAL.—And pray, what is Babbett Metal? It is a mixture of metals for running machineries, sometimes called "Box Metals." Railroad companies and machinists supplied by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

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| [illegible] acres, 1½ miles from Mt. Vernon, on N. H. R.. | 25,000 |
| [illegible] acres, 2 miles from Pelham, on N. H. R. | 20,000 |
| [illegible] acres, 2 miles from Rye, on N. H. R. | 20,000 |
| 35 acres, 1 mile from Mt. Vernon, on N. H. R. | 9 000 |
| 35 acres, ½ mile from Mt. Vernon, on N. H. R. | 7,000 |
| 38 acres, 1 mile from Pelham on N. H. R. | 5 000 |
| 2 acres, $4,500; two, 1½ acres each, $4,000, at Mt. Vernon, on N. H. R. | |
| Full-sized brick and brown-stone house, No. 305 East Broadway, price | 10,000 |
| Full-sized brick and brown-stone house, 4 stories, high stoop, No. 46 East 36th-st. | |

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.**—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place. Lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 138 feet 5½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble mantles, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 30 Beaver-st., New-York.

**MURRAY HILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.**—The large 4-story brown-stone house, No. 330 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.; has twenty rooms and every convenience for a large genteel family. Also a splendid church-site, 100 by 200 feet, on the highest ground on Murray Hill. Also 22 of the most desirable lots on Murray Hill, free from rock and surrounded by elegant residences. Terms liberal. Apply to the owner, at 12 M. JOHN H. SHERWOOD, 9 Park-place.

**HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.**—Lot 20x130, house 20x46—first-class three story brick, brown stone basement, finished in the best manner; Ridgewood water, range, gas, &c., in complete order. Very pleasant situation—Ormond-place, a few steps from Fulton-av. cars, and only two blocks from Atlantic-st. cars to South Ferry. Price $5,000. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire 2d door north of the premises, or No. 130½ Atlantic-st.
GEO. W. UHLER.

**FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 142 DUFFIELD-ST.,** Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c., fitted up for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c.—$4,750. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 85 Pacific-st., opposite Long Island Hospital grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented, $300. Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE** three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, N. W. corner of 5th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 Alder-place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best sites in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

**FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON-SQUARE,** in 23d-st., a brown-stone English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture. The owner leaves for Europe next Saturday, and from a prompt purchaser will take $18,000, without furniture. A mortgage for $12,500 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

**HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.**—The handsome three-story brick house, stone basement, No. 347 Gold-st., near Fulton-av. Railroad, or ten minutes' walk from the ferries. The situation is very pleasant and desirable; the house well built, and adapted for two families, if required. Inquire of H. PARKER, Druggist, corner of Jay-st. and Fulton-av. Railroad.

**FOR SALE—A MODERN STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON FOURTEENTH-STREET.**—The full-sized four-story stone house, and lot 103 feet deep, No. 214 West 14th-st., with occupation on 1st May. Price $16,000; $7,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For cards of admission and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE** house No. 18 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs; the house has been put in thorough order, with new parlor, ceilings, and marble hall; halls and dining-room paneled in oil; bath and water-closet on second and third stories; terms easy. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

**BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY** and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

**WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE**—A never-failing Water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe dépôt on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

**YONKERS PROPERTY.—TO WOOL HAT** manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 72 feet 6 inches front by 118 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x40, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete, at Yonkers. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 320 West-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE** front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of
J. W. FIELDER.

**MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.**—The cottage house and full lot No. 47 East 36th-st., near Madison-av., one of the most desirable locations in the City. The house has recently been put in perfect order and can be seen from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

**FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES** and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

**FOR SALE—A GRIST-MILL, WITH EXCELLENT** water-power and two acres of land, situate near Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey. The Mill has two runs of French burr stones, and is in first-rate order. Possession given on 1st of April next. Apply to G. BEAUPLAND, Madison, N. J.

**FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT** house, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000, half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,209 N. Y. Post-office.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.**—The owner of a house and full lot on 86th-st., near the Central Park, worth $5,000; would sell or exchange the same for a pleasantly-situated house and lot in Brooklyn of about the same value. Apply at No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 7, from 2 to 3 P. M.

**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A** first-class, three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—** A first-class three-story brown-stone house, No. 139 Joralemon-st., near the City Hall; also, No. 33 2d-place, No. 207 Smith-st., (three-story brick,) only $3 800; cottage to let, only $400—brown-stone brick and cottage house, at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

**FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSES ON 2D-AV., NOS.** 501, 503, 519, 521, 555, 563, 569. All of the above houses are new; are rented so as to pay from 10 to 12 per cent. Also, two of the best corners on the avenue. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH. 136½ East 32d-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO BE LEASED—TOGETHER** or separately, 14 lots on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 24th-st., convenient to North River.
THURBER BAILEY,
No. 3 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON** south side 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 25 feet front and 46 feet deep; lot 98 feet 9 inches, with all the modern improvements, and will be sold on reasonable terms and built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises.

**FOR SALE—SIX LARGE LOTS AT BERGEN,** one mile from Jersey City ferry, at a price at which they will double in value in a few years. Also, 4 lots at South Brooklyn on very easy terms. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK** houses Nos. 58 and 62 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., with modern improvements, and in good order. Will be sold cheap. Apply of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

**FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.** These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st. New-York.

**FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 130 EAST 30TH-ST.,** brown stone, 20x45 feet, lot half the block, first-class, all complete. Price $7,600. mortgage to suit the purchaser. Inquire of A. AYRES, at the foundry in 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**FOURTEENTH - STREET HOUSE — FOR SALE OR TO RENT**—A four-story, high-stoop and basement brown-stone-front, with the modern improvements, desirably located; price moderate, and terms easy. Inquire of the owner, No. 16 Wall-st., Room 12.

**FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NEAR** 5th-av., west, in one of the best locations in the City; house well built, with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order; for further particulars address A. B., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

**FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT** house, No. 109 12th-st., replete with every convenience, and in first-rate order. Will be sold low, with or without the furniture. Apply to J. M. VANDENBURGH, No. 123 Liberty-st.

**FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR** story high-stoop brown-stone front house, No. 290 2d-av., near Stuyvesant-square; finished with all the modern improvements. Price $9,500. Apply on the premises.

**$6,000.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A TIP-TOP** store property, No. 421 9th-av. Lot worth nearly the price asked; house 3-story, 20 feet 6 inches by 48 feet deep; terms accommodating. Call soon. J. G. O. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

**DESIRABLE NEW-YORK PROPERTY FOR SALE**—To close an estate. The house and lot No. 129 Eldridge-st.; lot 25 by 109; house 21 by 40. Inquire on the premises, or of H. F. DEVOE, No. 320 West-st.

**FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 39 RUTGERS-ST.,** in perfect order throughout, with the modern conveniences. Can be seen from 10 to 1 o'clock. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 8 Bowery.

**FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON THE** lower part of 5th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A THREE STORY,** high-stoop and basement house, with modern improvements and in good order. No. 55 West 28th-st. Apply within; can be seen from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

**CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—SEVERAL VERY** desirable lots in the vicinity of Central Park for sale, very cheap. Address C. H. T., Box No. 270 Chatham-square Post-Office.

**FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 38 WILLOW-STREET,** Brooklyn. Apply to ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE—FIVE EXTRA-SIZE LOTS IN HOWARD-ST.,** near Broadway.
ALSO—No. 107 Bleecker-st., near Greene.
ALSO—The house and lease of lot No. 86 Clinton-place, corner of Macdougal-st., with stable on rear of the lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT** house on 5th-av.; one on East 30th-st., only $8 500; one on 36th-st., only $6,000; a double house on 9th-st., very desirable, would exchange for lots or farm; also, cottage for a farm, at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

**FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, MARBLE FRONT,** house and lot, in West 23d st., high stoop, with all modern improvements. Terms moderate, and large part can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE TWO BROWN-STONE** English basement houses Nos. 100 and 102 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park. Apply to
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., No. 499 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE** front house, full size, No. 214 West 14th-st.; lot 25 by 103. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

## TO LET.

**ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.**—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

**TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS.**
**A LOT IN CANAL-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.**
Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

**TO LET—THE STORE AND HOUSE, NO. 1,092** Broadway, corner of 32d-st., one of the best stands for the grocery business in the City. Store would be extended the whole depth of the lot to a good tenant. Also two new houses on 31st-st., near 7th-av.; rent $500 each. Also the upper part of house No. 1,086 Broadway. Also several houses at Carmansville and a Hotel on the Hudson River, 152d-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,088 Broadway.

**TO LET—ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL STORES—THE** stores Nos. 100, 102 and 104 Spring-st., 66 feet 8 inches front by 66 feet deep, excellent basements under the whole, all connected by large arches; four large vaults in front. Very desirable premises for a house doing a large business. Will be leased for three years from May 1 next. Apply to the occupants.

**TO LET—FROM NOW TILL MAY 1 NEXT, AND** probably longer, front and back parlor on first floor, front and back room and two bedrooms on third floor, of house No. 18 East 50th-st., first brick house east of 5th-av., on the block with Columbia College. Premises in good order, and no papering or painting. Apply on the premises, of SETH W. PECKHAM. Rent $300 per year.

**WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.**—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

**BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET—THE THIRD** and fourth lofts of store No. 370 Broadway, 25x55 feet, well lighted, and being on one of the best blocks on Broadway. A lease of three years can be obtained by a responsible tenant. Inquire of MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin-st., first door east of Broadway.

**BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE FOR** 20 years, with a renewal of 20 years further, a valuable frontage of 73 feet on Broadway, extending in part to the street in the rear. The situation is one of the most desirable on Broadway. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

**TO LET—THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH** floors of the large building at the junction of Canal and Watt sts.; well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to J. M. VANDENBERGH, No. 123 Liberty-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

**TO LET—THE CORNER STORE NO 123 LIBERTY-ST.** and Nos. 151 and 153 Greenwich-st., a desirable location for wholesale or retail trade. Inquire of J. M. VANDENBERGH, No. 123 Liberty-st., second floor. Also store No. 157 Greenwich-st.

**TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A DOUBLE** cupola house, filled in with brick. Ten minutes' walk of Tremont dépôt. For particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

**TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST.,** 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

**TO LET—NO. 125 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE** for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

**TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM** 60x100 feet; one 60x60 feet; and, also, smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to
GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

**TO LET—NO. 110 WEST BROADWAY, NO. 6** Varick-st., No. 19 Mulberry-st.; also, on Brooklyn Heights, house No. 29 Columbia-st., corner of Poplar-st., with stable in rear; on Vine-st., a cottage, $10 a month. Apply at No. 130 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 18 and 25.

**TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW** building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. suitable for Banking, Insurance, Brokers, Lawyers, Jewelers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

**TO LET—HOUSE NO. 121 9TH-ST., NEAR TO** and west of Broadway. To be seen between 12 and 1. Inquire of JOHN WELLER, No. 713 Broadway. Rent $1,400. Will be painted and put in complete order.

**TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, THE** first floor, 25 by 60, of the five-story brick store, No. 104 Centre-st. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises.

**TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 8** Bowery, well fitted up; has been occupied nearly 20 years for the clothing business. Possession can be had soon. Apply on the premises.

**TO LET—THE FIRST LOFT OF STORE NO 13** Barclay-st., 25 by 75, beautifully lighted, on a lease of three years. Inquire of J. B. SPELMAN & SON.

**STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE** Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

**TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED,** in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP** house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,000 to $15,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 Post-office.

**WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WITH ALL** the modern improvements, on Columbia-st. Brooklyn Heights, or vicinity, for a large family. Address A. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

**ROOMS WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN** of respectability is in want of rooms in a private family, with breakfast included. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address THOMAS HEWITTSON, Box No. 204 Post-office.

**HOUSE WANTED FOR CASH—A MODERN** style, 3-story brown-stone or brick house, in good locality, worth $8,000. Address, with full particulars, H. A., Box No. 2,757 Post-office, New-York.

## FARMS.

**FARM FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY,** consisting of about 33 acres of land in the town of Harrison, fronting on the Purchase road; the buildings consist of a small dwelling-house and large barn. The above is offered at about one-half its value, to close an estate. Apply, from 2 to 3 P. M., at No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 7.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM IN** Orange County of 125 acres, 44 miles from the City, in a good state of cultivation; new house; other good buildings; also, a man. And wanted to rent, a farm in Connecticut with the stock. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, No. 136½ East 32d-st., New-York.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR** two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be had, at No. 48 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, within three minutes' walk of the ferries. References exchanged.

**BOARDING.—TWO LARGE AND ONE SMALL** rooms, handsomely furnished, can be had, with board, if applied for immediately, on very reasonable terms, at No. 724 Broadway. References exchanged.

**BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECOND** floor front can be obtained upon application at No. 51 West 22d-st.

**BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A** large room and bedroom to let, with board; suitable for a family or gentlemen. Apply at No. 92 Columbia st.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AN ELEGANT AND** newly furnished room for gentleman and wife, or 2 single gentlemen, at No. 381 Pacific-st.

**FURNISHED BED AND SITTING ROOMS** (adjoining) to let, to a single gentleman, in 22d-st., near 6th-av.; family consists of three persons; strictly private; no other boarders will be taken; breakfast given if required; house large, containing all improvements and comforts; held on a five years' lease; references exchanged. Address B., Box No. 2,346 Post-office.

**A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM** and bedroom, with large pantries attached, to let, with board; convenient to Broadway; all modern improvements; suitable for a man and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 42 4th-st., called No. 9 Albion-place.

**ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED**—with or without board, for a family or single persons, at moderate rates. Apply at No. 152 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d-sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

**WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A FURNISHED** room, without board, at a moderate price, about Union-square, and a German family preferred who are fond of music. Address H. C., Post-office D.

**TO LET—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS** to a single gentleman, with gas, bath, &c., in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at 30 East 13th-st.

**ROOMS.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS** on second floor. Location unsurpassed. Permanent arrangements and private table if desired. Address O. W., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

**A FURNISHED BED-ROOM TO LET,** without board, at No. 526 Broome-st.

**OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.**
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

**TAYLOR'S SALOONS, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY.**
Business Men will find the lower or Fountain Saloon a convenient, quiet and economical place to dine. The Bill of Fare is the largest in the City.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE,** (formerly owned by the late Major William Jones,) situated in the town of Oyster Bay, north side of Long Island, on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor. It is within two hours' ride of the City of New-York, by Long Island Railroad, and can be reached by two trains daily from Brooklyn, and by the steamboat eight months of the year. The mansion house is built of wood with white oak frame, a substantial and fine-looking building, large and commodious, and in perfect order. It is beautifully situated in the centre of a large lawn, extending down to the harbor, and is surrounded with large ornamental trees. The grounds consist of 18 acres of choice land, all under a high state of cultivation, and abounding in fruits of all kinds. The out buildings are two cottage-houses for coachman and gardener, a large stable and carriage-house, wood-house, tool-house, workshop, ice-house and bathing and boat-house, all in complete order. There are two wells of excellent water and a living spring upon the premises. There is a fine beach for bathing and unsurpassed advantages for boating, gunning, fishing, &c. The furniture will be sold with the place, if desired. For terms, &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

**COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE** oldest and finest estates in New-Jersey, situated on the east bank of the Passaic River, about three-quarters of an hour from New-York, containing about 200 acres of highly cultivated ground, together with mansion house and numerous out-buildings, stables, coach-houses, barns, cattle-sheds, and yards, piggeries, henneries, &c. The dwelling is located in the centre of a beautiful lawn of several acres, filled with fine old shade-trees, shrubs and plants. The land is meadow, woodland, plow-land and pasture, owned and occupied by the present family for many years, and is now offered for sale to close the estate. To any parties wishing a delightful and elegant country residence, within Murray Hill distance of Trinity Church and Wall-street, the above is worthy of a full examination. The estate has a large water-front on the Passaic, with boat-house, fish-house, &c., and can be sold in 30, 40, or 50 acre parcels, or as an entirety, on easy terms. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

**FOR SALE.—THE PREMISES NOW OCCUPIED** by L. SILLIMAN IVES, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, near Manhattanville. The house is substantially built of brick, with hollow walls, furnished with hot and cold water throughout; bath-room, gas, range, Bartlett's heating furnace, and possessing all the conveniences of a first-class city dwelling, together with sixteen or more lots of ground to suit the purchaser. The position commands a magnificent view, extending thirty miles up the North River, and downwards to the Bay. The Hudson River Railroad passes by the premises which are within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; trains are running at all hours north and south, and will convey passengers from Manhattanville in forty-five minutes to the lower part of the City. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to ANDREW J. SMITH, No. 65 Chatham-st., or to B. SMITH, 152d-st. and 9th-av., Washington Heights.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY**—A fine country seat, three miles from Morristown, New-Jersey, the property of the late Nelson Swezey, consisting of about 80 acres of choice land in a high state of cultivation; apple and peach orchards, grapes, strawberries, and a variety of young fruit trees. The mansion is large, and built in the very best manner, finished like first-class City buildings, and commanding an extensive and magnificent view of the surrounding country. The property has ample out-buildings, and is every way convenient. The water contains a large portion of iron. The location is healthy, and views really beautiful. A large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession at any time. Inquire of S. C. H. BAILEY, N. 42 Trinity Buildings, Broadway, New-York.

**A GENTEEL COUNTRY PLACE TO LET IN MORRISTOWN, N. J.**—Consisting of a comfortable two-story house, in good order, within seven minutes ride of railroad dépôt, and pleasantly situated in one of the healthiest and most retired streets in the town, containing five good bed-rooms on the upper, and four neat parlors and wide hall on the lower story, with kitchen, having range, water, hot and cold, cellars, pantries, &c., &c., underneath; has a fine garden, orchard, 16 acres of fine rich land, barns, cow, carriage, wood, and hen houses attached, delicious spring and plenty of cistern water at the door; is distant only 1¼ hours by M. & E. R. R. from the City, which can be reached frequently during the day by early and late trains. Rent low, to a good tenant. For further particulars, address Box No. 3,894 Post-office, New-York.

**FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR** sale or to rent, with 30 acres of land, being a part of the premises owned and occupied by the late W. P. C. Smith. The view of the Hudson and the Highlands, as seen from the premises, is unsurpassed for beauty by any site on the river. The grounds are well stocked with grapes, strawberries and raspberries, and also has a good kitchen-garden. On the premises are a great variety of choice fruit trees in a thrifty, healthy condition; also, many fine ornamental trees about the house. The buildings and premises generally are in good condition, well suited for a gentleman's residence. The whole of the land or any part of it will be let or sold with the buildings. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF W. N. SEYMOUR,** Esq., at Yonkers, one mile from the dépôt. Contains in all about 70 acres, but will be divided by disposing of 35 acres, including all the improvements. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and have a great variety of fruit in three large orchards, besides small fruit of almost all kinds. House large and very finely built, containing water, baths, furnace, &c. All the necessary out-buildings for a large farm; greenhouse, ice-house, (filled,) farmer's lodges, &c. Full particulars, with maps and photograph, may be seen at the office of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5; or W. N. SEYMOUR, No. 4 Chatham-square.

**GENTLEMEN DESIRING TO SECURE A** pleasant home for the Summer, within one hour's ride of New-York, can rent a large and commodious house near Astoria, within 3½ miles of Central Park. It is a most desirable and healthy locality, embowered in shade and fruit-trees, with a lawn of five acres, sloping to the Sound, and commanding a view of great beauty. Carriage-house, barns, ice-house, &c., attached, And also, if desired, 50 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. For particulars, apply to
MERRIAM HUBBARD,
No. 18 William-st.

**A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE** at Orange, N. J., for sale; having grounds tastefully laid out with fruit trees and shrubbery, and having outhouses; all in complete order. The house contains all the modern improvements of a city house, and its location near the dépôt and accessible to churches, schools, &c., renders it one of the most desirable places for any party looking for comfort and convenience. For particulars, address Box No. 2,261 Post-office, New-York.

**FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES AT ORANGE, N. J.**—A tract of 42 acres, situate on the eastern slope of the mountain, between North and South Orange, adjoining the Lands of Lowell Mason, Esq., and commanding fine views of the surrounding country, New York City, Newark, Elizabeth City, Staten Island, &c., &c. The place is easy of access, and only about three-quarters of a mile from the Valley Railroad station. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

**WANTED TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE** years, with the privilege of purchasing, a country residence, with from one to five acres of land attached, within one hour's ride of the City, convenient to railroad or other modes of conveyance. The house must be of medium size, (8 or 10 rooms,) well arranged, and in good order. New-Jersey preferred. Address, with full descriptions of locality, price, &c., A. B., Box No. 3,298 New-York Post-office.

**FOR SALE—AT NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN** Island—A cottage, in one of the pleasantest situations on Richmond Terrace, with water right, in full view of the Bay; has large drawing and dining rooms, eight bedchambers, besides two servants' rooms; has been occupied by the owner for ten years, both Winter and Summer; filled in with brick, double sashes throughout; recently painted and put in order; is within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Price $6,000. Apply to
LESLIE IRVING, No. 7 Nassau-st.

**COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT ORANGE,** N. J., 8 acres on Mountain Side, and near to dépôt, first-class buildings and improvements, rich soil and abundance of fruit; pure, soft spring water, hot and cold, carried through the buildings; grounds well laid out, and ornamented with a fine fountain. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

**COUNTRY SEAT WANTED.—ON THE EAST** bank of the Hudson River, at or below Tarrytown—one of moderate price, with a good modern house and necessary outbuildings, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, in exchange for a fine four-story brown stone house, eligibly situated between 5th and 6th avs. Address, with full particulars and price B. G., Box No. 377, Post Office.

**FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT,** situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 28x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie, or CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, Park Bank.

**COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE** Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

**TO LET AND FOR SALE—IN RAHWAY, N.** J., two desirable dwelling-houses, suitable for gentlemen wishing a country residence and doing business in the City. Also, a farm of 30 acres for sale, two miles from Railroad station. For particulars inquire of MARTIN & CO., No. 66 Dey-st.

**FOR SALE—IN THE PLEASANTEST PART OF** Orange, N. J., five minutes walk from the station, a substantial two-story and attic house, and large well cultivated garden, with fruit, &c.; gas pipes laid through the street; lowest price, $3 200. Apply to
ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

**TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A GENTLEMAN'S** country place, within one hour by rail. The owner will leave everything as it is, furniture, horses and carriages, cattle, &c., having some 40 acres of land. Apply at No. 20 Exchange-place, Room No. 21.

**COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A GENTEEL** village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 30 acres choice fruit, &c., very low, to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

**FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.**
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

**5,000 TONS FORGE PIG IRON OF A** superior quality for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY, No. 46 Exchange-place.

**AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR** quality, and at low price, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,** Antimony, Lead, Wt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,**
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

**SCHOOL.—A LADY RESIDING NOT FAR FROM** New-York receives into her family children of all ages, for whom every comfort and attention is furnished; she gives them her constant personal attention—looking carefully after their health, habits, manners and education; if desired, she superintends their wardrobe, renewing it, as she would for her own children. The best of English, French and music teachers are employed in the family, so that the education of the children can be commenced and advanced as they need. By making application at once to A. H. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office, further particulars will be given by the lady herself, and in person, if desired.

**GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NO. 309** West 22d-st.—The next term of this Institute, designed for pupils of both sexes, from six to sixteen years of age, commences on Monday, Feb. 13. The plan embraces a thorough English and German education, preparing boys for business or college. Separate classes for young ladies. Gymnastics taught by an experienced teacher. Pupils admitted at anytime during the term. There are a few vacancies for boarding pupils. Circulars and full particulars respecting the Institute may be had on application to
Dr. RUD. DULON, No. 13 Market-st.
Dr. H. GERKE, No. 309 West 22d-st.

**CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.**—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address by note LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

**THE MEZZOFANTI SYSTEM OF TEACHING** Foreign languages is the most successful one known. By this system, gentlemen and ladies may learn during the Winter months
THE SPANISH OR ITALIAN LANGUAGE.
For more particulars, see Saturday's *Times*. Apply to F. ALBA, 32 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

**$33 50 FOR FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD AND TUITION.**—The Spring term of the Fort Edward Institute begins March 22. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Fare from New-York $2 50. Address for circular, Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

**DR. J. RIDSKOPF'S SELECT MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.**—This Institution will open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 8, at No. 88 West 25th-st. For further particulars, circulars, &c., apply to the undersigned at the Academy. DR. J. RIDSKOPF.

**CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—** No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Second session begins Feb. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

**$40 PAYS BOARD** and Tuition fourteen weeks, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack. Columbia County, N. Y. | Term opens April 13. Fourteen Instructors. Ladies desiring to teach, furnished places. Write for a Catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.**—The Spring session of twenty-one weeks will commence on Feb. 3. This is a favorable time to enter this seminary. For particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

**$32 50 PER QUARTER.** | ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

**MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING** and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at No. 53 West 33d-st.

**MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL,** French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

**A HOME AND INSTRUCTION FOR A FEW** children, in a private family, where they will receive the most careful attention and the most tender treatment, may be heard of by application to HOME, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

## TEACHERS.

**A LADY WHO HAS MUCH EXPERIENCE** in teaching and is perfectly acquainted with the English and French languages, conversationally and grammatically, also the rudiments of Italian, with writing and arithmetic, wishes to get the management of a school of private tuition, or as interpreter in a dry goods store. Can give most respectable City reference. May be seen at No. 130 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., every day for a week, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

**A LADY, A GRADUATE OF ONE OF THE** first institutions in the country, and experienced in teaching, desires a position either in a school or family. Is qualified to instruct in the higher English branches, French, Latin, Spanish, Painting, &c. Can produce the best of testimonials. Address L. H. E., care of J. H. Hart & Co., No. 228 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

**GOVERNESS.—A LADY WHO HAS PART OF** her time disengaged would like to meet with some pupils for English, music, drawing, or languages; the upper part of the City prefered. Unexceptionable references given. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

**A TEACHER OF MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE** wishes a situation to instruct in the English branches, and music, two or three young girls at their own residence. Good references given. Address Miss W., No. 28 West 24th-st.

**WANTED—AN ENGLISH TEACHER, TO ASSIST** in an industrious school in this City; experienced, of Christian character, and of a missionary spirit; a German and single man preferred. Address A. B. C., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

⁂ "The best agricultural paper in the country."
[N. Y. Tribune.

**THE HOMESTEAD.**
THE MONTHLY PART FOR JANUARY
contains 80 pages of Agricultural and Horticultural matter, from the best ORIGINAL SOURCES. Agents in New-York, C. M. SAXTON, BARKER & CO.,
Office of *The Horticulturist*, No. 25 Park-row,
where specimen numbers may be seen. Or send to the Publisher. GEO. D. RAND, Hartford, Conn.

**SOCIAL RELATIONS IN OUR SOUTHERN STATES,**
By D. R. HUNDLEY, Esq.
A BOOK FOR THE TIMES.
H. B. PRICE, Publisher. No. 884 Broadway, N. Y.

**UNIVERSAL CRITIC HISTORIC ATLAS—** BY UBALDO PASARON. $1. For sale at No. 763 Broadway, CHRISTERN, Bookseller, and No. 440 Broadway, BAILLIERE.
HISTORY OF THE ARABS AND BEREBERES. Illustrated. By the same author. 50 cents. Complete works, by the same author, in printer's hands. Subscription, $1.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**A FINE MERCANTILE BUSINESS OR HOTEL—LOCATION ON LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.**—The subscriber will sell his store, with dwelling attached, ice-house, with outbuildings and one acre of land; also, his stock of goods in the store, well selected and all salable, cheap for cash. Location within thirty miles of New-York by railroad. Can sell $50,000 worth of goods yearly for cash. Railroad station, Farmingdale. Or will rent the above premises for a term of years. It is one of the best locations for a fashionable hotel in the United States, being in full view of the ocean. Apply in person until Feb. 15, to J. H. PORTER, Amityville, L. I. Written communications not answered without a return post-stamp inclosed.

**$10,000.—CORSETS, SKIRT SUPPORTERS, &c.**—For sale an entire, exclusive or partial interest in newly-invented and valuable improvements in ladies' dress, far superior to everything heretofore in use. To any parties acquainted with the business, and having the means and inclination to engage in it, this is a rare opportunity. Will be sold very low and on reasonable terms.
Address X., Box No. 2,972 Post-office, or apply at No 178½ Water-st., back office, second floor, from 2 to 5 P. M.

**$10.000.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH** $10,000 to $15,000, in a manufacturing business in a neighboring city. The business is highly remunerative, and the demand almost without limit For particulars, apply, personally or by letter, to G. M. MIRRIELEES & CO., No. 18 Exchange-place.

**TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—** A young man of experience, enterprise and ability, is desirous of making an arrangement with some manufacturing house to establish an agency in this City; would devote his whole time to its interests. Undoubted reference given, and security if required. Address for two weeks, AGENCY, Box No. 3,160 New-York Post-Office.

**WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL** character, with $2,000 to $3,000, to invest in a permanent, paying mercantile business, already established, in one of the most flourishing cities of the West. The best of references given and required. Address, for one week, HENRY P., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

**PAPER-MILL WANTED—NEAR NEW-YORK** City; one with good power, fitted up with Fourdrinier machine, suitable for making a good class of papers, required. Any party having such a one may address, stating particulars, &c., PAPER, Box No. 1,317 Post-office.

**"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND:"**
**STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE,**
**FOR FAMILY USE,**
**THE BEST ARTICLE IN MARKET!!!**
One of the most convenient and desirable articles known, and of great utility in
EVERY FAMILY,
by reason of its cheapness and reliability in repairing Furniture, Toys, Chairs, Sofas, Pictures, Shellwork, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

The attention of dealers and consumers is invited to the following testimonials regarding its superior qualities:
NEWARK, Nov. 26, 1859.

After a faithful trial of Starr's Prepared Glue on Wood, Leather and Cloth, at the Phenix Works, I most cheerfully recommend its use for all purposes generally required, and especially for family use.
C. A. CARTER.

We, the undersigned, having tested Starr's Prepared Glue, agree with the above recommendation:
WM. B. DOUGLASS, Cabinet Ware Manufacturer.
LYSANDER WRIGHT, Machine Dépôt, 230 Market-st.
HEDENBURG & LITTELL, Carriage Manufacturers.
WM. H. KIRK & CO., Carpenters and Builders.
LEVERICK & ENDERS, Carriage Makers.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. A brush goes with each bottle, with full directions for use.

Put up for Dealers in cases of from 1 to 12 dozen.

A splendid Lithographic Show Card, printed in colors, given with each package. Manufactured by
E. B. STARR,
No. 307 Market-st., Newark, N. J.
Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

Orders addressed to either of the above places will receive prompt attention.

For sale everywhere by all Druggists, Grocers, Hardware, Toy, Book, Fancy and General Furnishing Stores.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS WHO MAY HAVE** any knowledge of ROBERT BURNS, the younger, eldest son of Robert Burns, the elder, (formerly of High-st., in the town of Belfast, in the County of Antrim, in Ireland, but afterward, and at the time of his death, resident in the town of Newtownards, in the County of Down, in Ireland aforesaid, linen draper,) who left Ireland in 1830, and went to New-York, in the year 1836, in the United States of America, and, after a short residence, went on a whaling vessel as a seaman on a whale-fishing voyage to the Northern Seas, and has not been heard of by his family since the year 1843, are requested to communicate to the undersigned such their knowledge, and to inform, in particular, if said Robert Burns, the younger, be living or dead; or, if dead, where and at what time he died; or when and where he was last seen or heard of, and if the said Robert Burns, the younger, should be still living, and that this advertisement should meet his eye he is hereby informed that a legacy bequeathed to him by the will of his late father, who died in the month of August, 1843, has been invested in the Government Securities of the United Kingdom, under the control of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, for his benefit. Dated at Belfast aforesaid, this 29th day of November, 1859.
ANDREWS, SON & MACLAINE,
Solicitors for John Burns, a brother of said Robert Burns, the younger. Offices No. 62 Donegal st., Belfast, and No. 163 Capel-st., Dublin, Ireland.

**NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE** undersigned, Inspectors of Election for Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, hereby give notice that (in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the Board of Engineers and Firemen, at Firemen's Hall, on Friday evening, Jan. 27, 1860) the polls will be opened in each company's house on the evening of the 7th inst., between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M., and that the returns of said election shall be made under seal to the Inspectors between the hours of 9 and 12 P. M. of the said 7th inst., when the undersigned Inspectors will proceed to canvass said returns, (which canvass will be public) at the new Military Hall, first floor, southeast corner of 7th-st. and Hall-place, opposite the new Tompkins Market, and near 3d-av. Blanks for company returns may be procured at the Chief Engineer's Office, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, 4th, 6th and 7th insts. Commissioners of Deeds will be in attendance for the accommodation of officers of companies at the canvassing Hall, 7th-st., on said Tuesday evening.
WM. R. W. CHAMBERS, }
WM. H. CHARLOCK, } Inspectors.
THOMAS LEAVY, }

**CORPORATION PIERS AND SLIPS TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.**—Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, several of the piers and slips belonging to the Corporation, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May next. Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale may be had at this office, where maps will also be shown of the Corporation wharves and piers.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 31, 1860. }

**CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE** on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen will meet at No. 32 Chambers-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having any business before said Committee are respectfully requested to be present.
MICHAEL TWOMEY, }
H. Y. GENET, } Committee.
GEO. STARR, }

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—AN ANNUAL** election for Trustees and Standing Committees of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE for the ensuing year, will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Union Building on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1860. The polls will open at 3 and close at 7 o'clock P. M.

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| JAMES RENWICK, | HENRY MEIGS, |
| WM. HALL, | WM. B. LEONARD, |
| JOHN A. BUNTING, | JOHN GRAY, |
| BENJ. AYCRIGG. | |

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL** persons indebted to LORENZO DELMONICO, that the undersigned have been appointed assignees for the benefit of his creditors, and are alone authorized to receive payment, and all persons having claims against him will present the same to the undersigned.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1860.
J. GUEDIN, }
HENRY BABAD, } Assigness.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.**—MATILDA E. BELL, Administratrix of VAN RENSSELAER BELL, deceased, against MARY M. ROE, CHARLES ROE, and others.—Foreclosure Sale.—In pursuance of a judgment order of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of January, 1860, I, the Referee in said order named, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the twenty-first day of February, 1860, at twelve o'clock M. of that day, the following property, mentioned and described in said judgment, to wit: "All that certain lot of land situate at Yorkville, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Westerly by First-avenue, easterly by a line drawn parallel to the said First-avenue, one hundred feet therefrom, southerly by a lot of land which was conveyed to Van Rensselaer Bell, deceased, by Frederick H. Bartholomew, by a deed bearing date the ninth day of July, 1857, being a line drawn twenty-five feet and six inches northerly from a line drawn equidistant between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, being the same lot conveyed by Van Rensselaer Bell, deceased, to Mary M. Roe, on the tenth day of August, 1858, and in dimensions one hundred feet deep by twenty-five feet and six inches wide.
Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1860.
HENRY W. CLARK, Referee.
E. J. PATTISON, Attorney. ja31-2aw3wT&F*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FARRAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his residence, No. 113 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.
MARY FARRAN, Executrix.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Executor.
d13-1aw6mT*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.
JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.
n15-1aw6mTu*

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.
o4-1aw6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT,** notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859.
ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
au2-1aw6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY Executrix.

## PROPOSALS.

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 20th of February instant at 12 o'clock, noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the Schoolhouse known as Ward School No. 19, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
FRANCIS DUNCAN, }
JOSEPH McGUIRE, }
SAM'L CANTRELL, } Building
H. H. WILLIAMS, } Committee.
MICHAEL HAHN. }

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**I. O. OF O. F. OR O. U. A.—OR ANY OTHER** Association in want of a Lodge Meeting Room with convenient ante-rooms, Croton water, water closets, &c., in one of the best locations in the City, will do well by calling on the undersigned before making their engagements elsewhere, from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M., at No. 181 Bowery. WM. SIMPSON.

**NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—** The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 7, 1860, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. E. GEORGE SQUIER will read a paper on *America at the Era of the Discovery.*
ANDREW WARNER, Rec. Sec.

**A SECOND SUMMERFIELD.—REV. MR.** HESTON, whose preaching attracted so much attention last Winter, will preach THIS EVENING, in Rev. Mr. CORBIT'S Church, Greene-st., near Broome.

## ASTROLOGY.

**43 CHRISTOPHER-STREET. — MRS. H. ROEDER.**—This astonishing and never-failing astrologist, seer, and gifted lady, has returned to this City, and gives true information of all affairs with and in regard to health, wealth, and marriage, love affairs, journeys, lawsuits, difficulty in business, absent friends, sickness, &c. Mrs. ROEDER succeeds when all others fail. Her fees are reduced. For ladies, 25 cents; gentlemen, 50 cents.

**N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER?** She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

**AT EVERDELL'S,**
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

## MEDICAL

**DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.**—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fact superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs, is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilates with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

**$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.**—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug-stores, at the Astor House, No. 237 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

## MEDICAL.

**HUMPHREYS'**
**SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES**
Stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous, and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice; the inconvenience of Water-Cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homœopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disgusting, they are the ready aid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the complaining and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless—no injury can arise from their use. They are simple—you always know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient—you can give the proper Sugar Pills at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay. They are efficient—in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

| | Price of Single Boxes—Cents. |
|---|---|
| No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness | 25 |
| 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed | 25 |
| 3.—For Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants | 25 |
| 4.—For Diarrhea of Children or Adults; Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint | 25 |
| 5.—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery | 25 |
| 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea, and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing | 25 |
| 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Sore Throat | 25 |
| 8.—For Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia, and Tic Doloreux | 25 |
| 9.—For Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head | 25 |
| 10.—For Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint | 25 |
| 11.—For Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Painful, or Delaying, or Green Sickness | 25 |
| 12.—For Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses | 25 |
| 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressive Breathing | 25 |
| 14.—For Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch | 25 |
| 15.—For Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side, or Limbs | 25 |
| 16.—For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, old inveterate Agues | 50 |
| 17.—For Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate | 50 |
| 18.—For Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight | 50 |
| 19.—For Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing: Cold in the Head, Influenza | 50 |
| 20.—For Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough | 50 |
| 21.—For Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration | 50 |
| 22.—For Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache | 50 |
| 23.—For Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and old Ulcers | 50 |
| 24.—For General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness | 50 |
| 25.—For Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions | 50 |
| 26.—For Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting | 50 |
| 27.—For Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination | 50 |
| 28.—For Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges and consequent Prostration and Debility | 100 |

PRICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The entire set, case of twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book of Direction | $7 00 |
| Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book of Directions | 5 00 |
| Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and Book of Directions | 4 00 |
| Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions | 2 00 |
| Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book of Directions | 1 00 |

Single boxes, with Directions as above, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. Humphreys, can do so at his office, No. 562 Broadway, daily, at from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

☞ We send these remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos. 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our address at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant success.
DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR COUGHS,**
Incipient Consumption and all affections of the throat and lungs. M. Dames' Cough Lozenges. 159 Water-st.

**QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,**
Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 1[illegible], and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

**THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!**
TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.

No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious copaiva and cubebs.

No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, thereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.—MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.**—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth; about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel. New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 till 9 o'clock.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

**DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF** a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

**WELLING'S WORM, DIURETIC AND** Condition Powders, made after veterinary physicians' recipes, are very efficacious when given to horses suffering from Inflammation of the Lungs, Heaves, Worms, Surfeit, Moulting, or when hide bound. Testimonials from farmers, City railroad men and other owners of horses, with directions for use, may be had on application to SAMUEL E. WELLING, Apothecary, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. The trade supplied at $4 per dozen, large boxes, of one dozen doses each. Retail price 50 cents per box.

**IS NERVOUS DEBILITY OR SPERMATORRHŒA INCURABLE?**—Yes, by any means but those I advocate. Beware of persons copying my advertisements. There is no person advertising as a "former sufferer," &c., who hasn't purloined it from my notices and circulars, while they neither know how nor care to cure you. Before commencing any treatment, learn how the writer cured himself, and subsequently hundreds of others.

Inclose a post-paid superscribed envelope to Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

**DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS** the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guaranteed, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. WARD'S Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

**DR. H. HIRSHFIELD DEVOTES HIS ATTENTION** exclusively to the cure of diseases of the generative organs of both sexes. Consultation free. Letters from the country will be cheerfully and minutely answered, without charge. No. 438 Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

**DR. LACOSTE'S, (FROM PARIS,) NO. 512** BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—Private diseases, female affections, weaknesses and strictures cured with certainty and dispatch, without mercury, by the celebrated new French treatment. Hours 11 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., every day.

**HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE** are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

## FINANCIAL.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

**DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.**
Second Mortgage Bonds,
Income Bonds,
And Stock,
Bought by H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860. No. 39 William-st.

**EUGENE THOMSON,**
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

**SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK BROKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.**—STOCKS, BONDS and all current SECURITIES, BOUGHT and SOLD at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchanges, and at private sale.
Branch office, No. 473 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Collections made through READ, DREXEL & CO. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'s Foreign Bills from £1 upward. A. D. WILLIAMS, Agent at Branch Office.

**HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.**—Sealed proposals will be received until [illegible] the 26th instant, at noon, for the sale to the [illegible] of the Sinking Fund, of $22,500 worth of the [illegible] Convertible Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1858, and payable [illegible] years after dates. Proposals may be addressed to H. H. HUNNEWELL, Boston, and indorsed "Proposals to Trustees."
H. H. HUNNEWELL,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
H. P. KIDDER,
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 402 4th-av., New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

**THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN** have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| CHRISTIAN H. SAND, | WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY, |
| C. GODFREY GUNTHER, | JOSEPH NOBLE, |
| EUGENE S. BALLIN, | JOHN D. SCOTT, |
| EDWARD HAIGHT, | JAMES HOY, |
| HERMANN MARCUSE, | ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH. |
| THOMAS ACHELIS, | |
| EDWARD SCHELL, | |

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President.
W. TITUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1860.

**ELECTION.**—THE FOLLOWING NAMED PERSONS were this day elected Directors of the Irving Bank for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|---|
| JOHN THOMSON, | JOHN ROMER, |
| WM. RADFORD, | WALTER W. CONKLIN, |
| H. J. HART, | DAVID B. MOSES, |
| VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, | HERMAN H. BRUNJES, |
| ABM. FRAZER, | JOHN SHOTWELL, |
| | ISAAC ODELL. |

And for Inspectors of the next election, JOHN CASTREE, ALBERT VAN WINKLE and JOHN T. WILSON.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reelected President.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., COR. FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1860.

**THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE** First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company will be paid at the [illegible] Bank, on and after that day of February.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

**GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.**—THREE [illegible] thousand dollars stock of various Gas-Light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B. MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light *Journal*, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

**AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,** No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

**NOTICE.**—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY the 7th day of February, 1860, at the banking house, No. 680 Broadway. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

**ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1859** and 1860, Pacific Insurance Scrip of 1858, 1859 and 1860, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

**ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,** bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

**CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO** City Interest Coupons purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

## DIVIDENDS.

**THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY**, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1860.

THIRTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of February next, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of March next upon Stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of January instant, and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-second day of February next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

**DIVIDEND.**—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital........................$150,000
Surplus over....................147,000
This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 24, 1860.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared from the earnings of the canal a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK and TWO PER CENT. upon the CONSOLIDATED STOCK. Both dividends payable on and after the first Tuesday (7th day) of February, at the office of the Company at Jersey City, or to stockholders residing in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARK & CO., there. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to Feb. 7.
L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET. NEW-YORK, FEB. 1st, 1860.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of three and a-half per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 13th inst inclusive,
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1860.

**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON** the Capital Stock of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., on and after the 10th day of February next.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

**DIVIDEND.**—OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, FEB. 1, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, 31 WALL-ST. NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1860.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE** this day declared their semi-annual dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1860.

**DIVIDEND.**—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the Bank the last six months, is this day declared, payable on MONDAY, 13th February, prox.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

MARINE BANK, Feb. 3, 1860.

**DIVIDEND.**—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after Monday the 13th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until the 14th inst.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable out of the earnings, on and after the 9th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb. 3, 1860.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on the 13th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

**EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.**—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1.
R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED FURNITURE.**

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut-Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

**BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN** all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

**FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.**—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, Books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

## AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.**

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

The five lots on the south side of TWENTIETH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES, commencing 195 feet from 5th-av.; each lot 25 feet front, 92 feet deep. On account of the superior character of the improvements on this entire block, and the elegant location of these lots, they are considered among the most desirable building sites in the City. Title perfect. Terms easy.

ALSO:

The house and lot No. 77 CLINTON-PLACE, (8th-st.,) north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 31¼ feet front, 93 feet 11 inches deep; house three stories, brown-stone front, built in the most substantial manner, by the best builders in the City, and now in capital condition.

ALSO:

The house and lot No. 79 CLINTON-PLACE, adjoining above; lot 25 feet front by 93 feet 11 inches deep; house brick, three stories, with attic in the rear, built in same manner and by same builders as above. Also in good condition.

For particulars and maps of above property, apply at the office of the auctioneer.

The houses can be seen by applying at No. 79 Clinton-place, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. each day, with tickets to be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8,**

At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION OF CITY, BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS, AND BONDS AND MORTGAGES, under the direction of Stephen Cambreling, Esq., Referee:

$64,500 New-York City 6 per cent. (Central Park) Stock, due 1887, interest quarterly.
10 shares Bank of Louisiana, $100 each.
137 shares Bank of Orange County, $13 each.
60 shares North River Fire Insurance Co., $25 each.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

One of $8,000, one of $4,000, one of $3,500, two of $3,000 each, all on City property; interest at 7 per cent., payable half yearly.

Further particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

**JAMES M. MILLER**

Will sell at auction,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock,
At the Merchants' Exchange.
The following property:

House and lot northeast corner of Bowery and Rosevelt-st.; house and lot northeast corner of Bowery and Madison-st.; house and lot No. 450 Pearl-st., opposite William-st. 70 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at the option of the purchaser.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

**PARTITION SALE.**—JAMES M. MILLER WILL sell at auction, on
SATURDAY, Feb. 11, 1860,
At 2 o'clock, at Col. Williams' Hotel, Peekskill,
by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, the following valuable property:

The beautiful and desirable residence of the late Daniel R. Jones, consisting of a handsome 3½-story dwelling, containing 12 rooms, gas, &c., with extensive piazzas, arbors, carriage-house, &c., situated in the village of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., with an acre of ground attached and finely shaded. It is well located and in first-rate order.

The valuable farm in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, N. Y., near Verplanck's Station, and 2½ miles below the village of Peekskill, containing about 80 acres, with several dwellings thereon, well located and ready for immediate improvement. Will be sold in parcels or together.

Terms easy. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE FARM IN NEW-JERSEY.**—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction, (if not previously sold at private sale,) on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, 1860, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York: About 70 acres, known as the Hopkins Farm, situated one mile west of the Morristown Court-house, in a high state of cultivation, well divided in plough, meadow and woodland, newly fenced, a stream of water running through the centre, well stocked with fruit, such as pears, apples, cherries, &c. On the premises is a dwelling-house, barn, cow-shed and granary, with a never-failing well of water. For full particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, New-York, from 11 A. M. to 12½ P. M., or of the Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York, where a map of the property may be seen.

N. B.—A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent., if required.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON 23D AND 24TH STS., NEAR 5TH-AV. AND MADISON-SQUARE.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

23D-ST.—2 valuable lots on the N. S. of 23d-st., commencing 239 feet 8½ inches W. of 5th-av.

24TH-ST.—Also, 4 valuable lots on the S. S. of 24th-st., commencing 195 feet 1 inch W. of 5th-av.

These lots are situated in one of the most pleasant and convenient localities in New-York, for private residences, in the midst of first-class improvements, and are deserving the attention of those wishing to secure elegant building sites. 75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE A TRUST** OF TWENTY-NINE VALUABLE LOTS ON 57TH, 58TH AND 59TH STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

57TH STREET—4 large lots south side, 106 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, each 25 feet in width and varying in depth from 121 feet 3 inches to 128 feet 9 inches.

58TH STREET—14 lots north side, 106 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, each 25x100.4.

59TH STREET—6 lots south side, 306 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, 25x100.4.

ALSO—A gore lot adjoining, having a front of 49 feet.

ALSO—Four large lots north side, 206 feet 5½ inches west of Avenue A, varying in width from 25 feet to 35 feet 3 inches, and in depth from 144.11 to 186.4.

70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, or to R. S. EMMET, No. 45 William-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Edward Green, Esq., Executor of Garret Green, deceased:

House and lot No. 100 Greenwich-av.
House and lot No. 264 West 28th-st.
House and lot No. 256 West 44th-st.
House and lot No. 82 West 47th-st.
Two vacant lots south side of 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
One vacant lot north side 68th-st., 147 feet west of Broadway.
Two vacant lots south side of 83d-st., 225 feet west of 9th-avenue.

For maps and further information apply to the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st., or to B. C. WANDELL, No. 36 Pine-st.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

**POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE WATER-STREET PROPERTY**—To close an estate. E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

WATER-STREET—The two first-class four-story brick stores, coped with granite, known as Nos. 296 and 298 Water-st.; lots each 22 feet 4 inches by about 105 feet; the stores cover the entire lots, and are built in the most substantial manner for the storage of the heaviest descriptions of merchandise. The property is leased to a first-class tenant, at an annual rental of $4,000, to the 1st of May, 1863, and is located in a section of the City rapidly improving in value. There is a mortgage on the property of $15,000, at 6 per cent., which can remain for five years. The sale will be absolute to the highest bidder, to close an estate. Maps may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 4 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL** at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 11 o'clock, in the Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable collection of ancient Italian oil-paintings, formerly the property of an Italian nobleman; they are in their original state, comprising about 200 pictures, some in carved frames. Many of these pictures are of the highest class masters, viz.: Zucherelli, Caravagio, Van Dyck, Dominichio, Lorenzin, Macchi, Messina, Pagani, Ostade, Leniero, Gurillo, Ramano, Losa, and many artists whose works have seldom been brought to this country. They are now on exhibition in our Gallery. Those who are fond of ancient pictures will have an opportunity which seldom occurs for selecting works of real merit.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

**EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NOS. 9 AND 11 ATTORNEY-STREET.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executors of William Chardavoyne, deceased, the two commodious two-story and attic brick houses and lots, Nos. 9 and 11 Attorney-st., west side, between Division and Grand sts. The houses are in good order, have gas and Croton water, and are well adapted for the residences of genteel private families. Lots each 18.9x100. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**LARGE SALE OF LOTS ON AVENUE C,** 15TH AND 16TH STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON AV. C—6 lots, west side, between 15th and 16th sts.
ON 15TH-ST—18 lots, north side, bet. Avenues B and C.
ON 16TH-ST.—18 lots, south side, bet. Avenues B and C.
Street lots, 25x103.3, and Avenue lots 23x88 each.

The avenues and streets are sewered. The location and terms offer great inducements to builders and others, as 75 per cent. can remain five years on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION.**—E. H. LUDLOW will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order Geo. N. Sanders, Esq., Navy Agent. A large quantity of oakum dust, manilla rope, shakings, wrought iron trimmings, canvas clippings, a number of adzes, anvils, braces and bits, brushes, scale beams, dish covers, chisels, table covers, drums, drum-heads, fire engines, forges, filters, gridirons, gimblets, gauges, fish hooks hammers, hoops, hose, tea kettles, knives, locks, lanterns, planes, life-preservers, saws, tin trumpets, &c., &c., &c., &c.; also, a quantity of beans, rice, &c. List and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE IMPROVED PLOT OF GROUND ON EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET.**—FRANKLIN BROTHERS will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, a valuable improved lot of ground on East 16th-st. Sixteenth-street—The two-story and attic frame house, together with the brick stable and plot of ground on the north side of 16th-st., 252 feet 8 inches east of Irving-place, and known as Nos. 63 and 65 East-16th-st. The plot is 59 feet front, 30 feet rear, and about 98 feet in depth on the longest side. For maps and full particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 50 Wall-st.

RICHARDS & WHITING, Auctioneers.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, at their salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, at 10½ A. M., 300 cases of boots, shoes and brogans, fresh and seasonable goods direct from the manufactories. Auction sales every Wednesday.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—CHINA, GLASS, AND earthen ware. Large and positive cash sale of goods, just landed, by J. S. H. Bartlett, auctioneer, TUESDAY, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., a stock worthy the notice of dealers, well packed for shipping.

## AUCTION SALES.

A. MORTIMER GRIFFIN & CO., Auctioneers.

**ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8,**

The property of a gentleman leaving the City,
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
at the elegant residence No. 48 West 16th-st.,
between 5th and 6th avs.

The largest and richest assortment of Furniture and Works of Art offered at auction this season.

Superb carved rosewood 7½ octave Piano-forte; elegant Drawing-room suites; Artistic Bronzes, Velvet Carpets, and Statuary.

Oil-paintings by eminent artists; bronze and ormolu; chandeliers, pier and mantel mirrors, brocade and lace curtains, Dresden and Sevres China ornaments, rosewood chamber furniture en suite, oak dining-room furniture, solid silver-ware, China and glassware, wines, &c., &c.

MORTIMER GRIFFIN & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, all the furniture, &c., contained in the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st. The furniture was all made to order for the present owners by City makers, and is of the very best description. Descriptive catalogues at the house on morning of sale. For full descriptive particulars see to-morrow's paper.

MORTIMER GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

MORTIMER GRIFFIN & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the private residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of elegant rosewood drawing room suites, superb 7-octave piano-forte, mirrors, bookcase, etageres, centretables, clocks, curtains, velvet carpets, and paintings by German artists, vases, artistic bronzes, rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, rockers, mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, extable, china, glass, and silver ware. Also, a large and desirable assortment of basement and kitchen furniture. Terms of the sale, cash, in bankable money or certified checks.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

**TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS IN WEST FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.**—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, by order of the Trustees of the 18th-st. M. E Church, at 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two valuable lots of land on the south side of 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st., or to B. C. WANDELL, No. 36 Pine-st.

J. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer

**LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE.**—I WILL sell THIS DAY, Tuesday, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture in the residence of Mr. Bartlett, in West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of splendid suites of rosewood furniture, etageres, rosewood bed-room suites, dining-room furniture, cut-glass ware, with a fine assortment of furniture of all kinds; piano-forte, made by Gilbert.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

**FOR SALE AT AUCTION.**—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on Feb. 9, at 12 M., at Merchants' Exchange, house and lot No. 204 West 10th-st., three-story and attic, basement and counter cellar. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Two lots on 54th-st., 300 feet west 2d-av.
One lot on 117th-st. 115 feet west 4th-av.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

**WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8,** at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of hotel furniture, manufactured by Roux, and others, removed for convenience of sale from the private hall at Clifton, Staten Island, kept by Theodore Christ, Esq.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.**

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.
On and after Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st., Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—6:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—3:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany, Mail train—11 A. M., Mail, and 4:10 P. M., Express train.
9 A. M.—Mail connects at Chatham for all stations on Western Railroad.
3:30 P. M.—Express also connects at Chatham with a train for stations as far as Pittsfield.
Baggage checked for the Mail and Express corner of White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:45 P. M.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.**—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.: passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock, returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

**NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.**—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

**NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY**—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

## MACHINERY.

**STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.**
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.
These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

**ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.**
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

**SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.**—COMPLETE machinery for throwing about 200 pounds of silk a week, all in the best order, is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 39 William-st., Newark, N. J.

**BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER,** NO. 168 BROADWAY, N. Y.—This boiler, a combination of cylinders, effects a saving of 30 per cent. in fuel. Price $25 per horse power, allowing fifteen feet of heating surface each. The improvement can be applied to cylinder boilers now in use, increasing their capacity.
H. BOARDMAN.

**FOR SALE**—CAR WHEEL PRESS COMPLETE. Price $65, cost $100. Inquire at AYRES & TAYLOR'S Foundry, in 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

**WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,**
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

**FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISKIES**, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MENDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.

## DENTISTRY.

**A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.**—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 865 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

**COAL OIL.**—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## SHIPPING.

**IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAIL!**
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS,
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 2 P. M., the NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander,
for ASPINWALL, direct, and will connect *via* PANAMA RAILROAD with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. R. BABY, Commander,
and proceed direct to SAN FRANCISCO.

For freight, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate—on the wharf—at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S and FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS, by these steamers.

**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN**, H. WESSELS Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

**FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.**
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and porportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS**
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$130
Second Cabin Passage..............................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$110
Second Cabin Passage..............................60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

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|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Millar. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |
| | SCOTIA (now building.) |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow: red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y., Wed'day, Feb. 1, 1860.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'ay, Feb. 8, 1860.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 22, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.**—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, Ala., $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Nashville, Tenn., $30; Memphis, $33 50; Knoxville, $27; Chattanooga, $27; Augusta, Ga., $20; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Fernandina, Fla., $20; Jcksonville, $21; Pilatka, $23. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds on SATURDAY, Feb. 11. NOTICE.—No form of bills of lading signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

**PORTLAND AND CANADA.**—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.**—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $31; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.**—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Pier No. 13, North River, and will leave on WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; to Richmond, 8 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

**FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.**—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.
Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

## STEAMBOATS.

**RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.**—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK SHREWSBURY, EATON TOWN, &c., *via* steamer ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray-st. wharf Feb. 1, 11¼ A. M.; 2, 12½ P. M.; 3, 1¾ P. M.; 4, 3½ P. M.; 6, 5¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 7, 6 A. M.; 8, 6 A. M.; 9, 6¾ A. M.; 10, 7 A. M.; 11, 9 A. M.; 13, 9¾ A. M.; 14, 11 A. M.; 15, 12 M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT**—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer ANSONIA, Capt. CHAS. DUTCHER, leaves Peck-slip, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

**FOR BOSTON.**—NORWICH AND WORCESTER Line, from foot of Cortlandt-st., North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

## EXPRESSES.

**HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.**
DAILY.
Forwards valuables and merchandize to and from, and collects drafts, bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at
No. 74 Broadway.

## INSURANCE.

**CLINTON**
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL........................$250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

| | |
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| HUGH LAING, | NOAH S. HUNT, |
| EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND, | THOMAS SMULL, |
| CHAS R. SWORDS, | J. H. RANSOM, |
| JOHN PENFOLD, | GEO. A. TOWNSEND, |
| JOHN COMPTON, | DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, |
| D. HENRY HAIGHT, | U. J. SMITH, |
| JOSEPH LAWRENCE, | ALFRED WILLIS, |
| LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, | SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, |
| SILAS BRONSON, | ALVE E. LAING, |
| A. R. ENO, | ROBERT M. BRUCE, |
| JOHN WATSON, | J. S. BOYD, |
| JOSEPH W. CORLIES, | A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE, |
| SAMUEL WILLETS, | LAWRENCE TURNURE, |
| S. T. NICOLL, | HENRY S. LEVERICH, |
| | GEO. GRISWOLD, JR. |

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

**DISSOLUTION.**—THE FIRM OF JACOB BROMBACHER & SON is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by BROMBACHER & DEPEW.
JACOB BROMBACHER,
CHARLES BROMBACHER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of BROMBACHER & DEPEW, and will continue the business of Jacob Brombacher & Son, at the old stand, No. 78 Cliff-st.
CHARLES BROMBACHER,
E. HOLBROOK DEPEW.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860.

No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1860.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing between the subscribers, under the firm of KETCHUM, HOWE & CO. expires this day.
Mr. E. G. Howe retiring, the business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm of KETCHUM, SON & CO.
MORRIS KETCHUM, EDMUND G. HOWE,
T. BELKNAP, JR., F. M. KETCHUM.

**DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.**—HERNANDEZ & LAHENS—This copartnership has been dissolved by mutual consent to-day. All debts having been settled, all credits due to the late firm are appropriated to J. E. HERNANDEZ. ANTONIO LAHENS continues the business in the same office, No. 95 Maiden-lane, second floor, where he awaits the orders of his friends and acquaintances.
J. E. HERNANDEZ,
ANTONIO LAHENS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1860.

**COPARTNERSHIP.**—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned have entered into a new copartnership under the firm-name of F. MAHLSTADT & SCHAEFER, dealers in flour and feed, &c., at No. 338 Washington-st., commencing on the 1st day of February, 1860.
FREDERICK MAHLSTADT,
HENRY SHAEFER.

**NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY.**—NO 1 Wall-st.—Bank Note Engraving and Printing in every form promptly executed. All the modern improvements of value, with new designs and materials, and important safeguards, devised by this Company, to prevent counterfeiting and altering bills, are now offered. Drafts, bonds and certificates of all descriptions engraved and printed. R. S. OAKLEY, President.
JAS. T. SOUTTER, Vice-Pres't.
SAMUEL STILES, Treasurer.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
PATTI—THE BARBER.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock.
Miss PATTI as ROSINA, for the first time.
Grand Star Performance of Rossini's Opera of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLA,
with the most perfect and complete cast under which it has ever been performed in America, including
Miss PATTI, BRIGNOLI, FERRI,
AMODIO, SUSINI.
During the music lesson, Miss PATTI will sing the ECHO SONG in English, and the ADELINA WALTZ, (composed by Muzio.
On FRIDAY, first night in Italian of Weber's opera,
DER FREYSCHUTZ,
with the new Recitatives by Hector Berlioz.
On SATURDAY, first PATTI MATINEE,
I PURITANI.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
E. FERRERO'S
PRIVATE SOIREE DANSANTE.
TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860.
Pupils or former pupils can obtain cards of admission at the Academy of Music on the evening; also parties having cards, and desiring more, can get them by showing their cards at the office.
No Free List.
E. FERRERO,
No. 59 West 14th-st.

**WINTER GARDEN.**
TO-NIGHT
WILL BE PRESENTED
An adaptation, by JOSEPH JEFFERSON, of Charles Dickens' beautiful home story,
OLIVER TWIST.

Written in the early bloom of his genius, while his profession of reporter brought him—happily for the world, and what is beautiful within it—in daily contact with strange scenes and strange men and strange manners, the story of Oliver Twist develops more strongly than any other of Dickens' works that passion for picture, that large and loving humanity, that deep sympathy with human suffering, and all that is good and noble, however poor and lowly, on this earth, which has made his name, in a thousand of households, a name of blessing, and stamped him as the most earnest champion now living of family life and virtue, and the eternal foe of selfishness and vice. Long before aught of his found a home in print, little Paul, and little Nell, and little Oliver, had found a home in his big heart, and there he warmed them and warmed them, until the fire caught the mind, and the mind touched the heart, and forth sprang a story, a story full of all those sad things, and gay things, he had met in his daily walks in life, full of quaint fancies and genial figures, full of small angel voices and little merry bells and cheerful crackling fires, full of poor little children cast helplessly on cold, cold streets, and of ogres and fiends in human shape, who beat them and kept them to hard work—full, in fact, of all the features of London humanity, as seen by Charles Dickens. Full of such is the story of
OLIVER TWIST,
Which has been adapted for the stage by JOSEPH JEFFERSON, and will be presented at the Garden on
THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, Feb. 7.

All the great acting is simply individual nature directed by mimetic art, and the extraordinary adaptibility of the great artists now gathered at the Winter Garden to represent the powerful types of characters contained in the story, first suggested to Mr. Jefferson the revival and fresh adaptation of this drama, which, it may be remembered, created on its production at the Park, many years since, so strong an excitement. The character of Nancy Sykes, then played by Charlotte Cushman, being the character in which she first clutched her dramatic crown, will be sustained by
MATILDA HERON.
Fagin, the Jew, and Bill Sykes will find representatives in
J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and GEORGE JORDAN,
and never perhaps, as a whole, did characters fall into the hands of artists better fitted to them than those who will constitute the dramatic picture on Thursday night.
Matilda Heron..............as..............Nancy Sykes
J. W. Wallack..............as..............Fagin, the Jew
George Jordan..............as..............Bill Sykes
T. B. Johnston..............as..............The Artful Dodger
George Holland..............as..............Bumble
Mrs. W. R. Blake..............as..............Mrs. Corney
Ione Burke..............as..............Oliver Twist
Mr. J. H. Stoddart..............as..............Mr. Brownlow
Mrs. J. H. Stoddart..............as..............Mrs. Bedwin
Mr. Cline as Toby Cracket; Mr. Ponisi as Fang; Mr. Brown as Noah Claypole; Mr. Tree as Charley Bates; Miss Secor as Rose Maylie; Miss Gimber as Charlotte; Miss Waters as Susan.
The scenery for this drama has been painted by
MR. HAYS.
MR. RIVIERE, MR. PERKINS.
The descriptive music has been composed by
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Box book open fourteen days in advance.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
ENTIRE SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT,
And Every Evening till further notice,
THE ROMANCE
OF
A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Adapted expressly for this Theatre by Messrs. Pierrepont Edwards and Lester Wallack.
Music by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
The Scenery entirely new, by Isherwood.
PROLOGUE.
Manuel, Marquis de Champcey......Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets (formerly of the French army) ......Mr. Brougham
Louise Vauberger (formerly nurse to Manuel, new keeper of a lodging-house)....Mrs. Walcot
THE DRAMA.
Manuel (stewart to M. Laroque)....Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets..............Mr. Brougham
M. de Bevannes (a man of the world)........Mr. Walcot
Gaspar Laroque (an aged man, formerly Captain of a privateer)..............Mr. Dyott
Alain (a confidential domestic)..............Mr. Young
M. Nouret (a Notary)..............Mr. Levere
Yvonnet (a Breton shepherd)..............Mr. C. Parslee
Henri..............Mr. Oliver
Louis..............Mr. Coburn
Madame Laroque (daughter-in-law to Gaspar) ..............Mrs. Vernon
Marguerite (her daughter)..............Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubrey (a relative of the Laroque family)..............Miss Mary Gannon
Mlle. Helouin (a governess)........Miss Fanny Morant
Christine (a Breton peasant girl)....Miss Fanny Reeves
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY, &c.
PROLOGUE.—Paris—Manuel's apartment.
ACT 1.—Brittany—Parlor and terrace, with view of the park at the Chateau Laroque.
A LAPSE OF TWO MONTHS.
ACT 2.—The park and Chateau Laroque in the distance.
ACT 3.—Interior of a lofty tower in the ruins of Elfen, with extensive view of the Breton country—Moonlight.
ACT 4.—1. Drawing-room in the Chateau Laroque. 2. Apartment in the Chateau.
LAPSE OF SOME MONTHS.
ACT 5.—Salon opening on the gardens and grounds of the Chateau.
THE GARDENS AND CHATEAU BY NIGHT,
SUPERBLY ILLUMINATED.
Box Book now open, six days in advance.

**LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.**
NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, Feb. 7, 1860.
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS,
MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS.
In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatised expressly for this Theatre by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown,"
In three acts,
JEANIE DEANS;
OR,
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN,
Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bourcicault, with
NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.
EDINBURGH IN 1737.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS,
realizing Lander's celebrated picture.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.
A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian, and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story, by
MR. THOMAS BAKER.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
Performance over at 10 o'clock.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
COOK'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
FOURTH WEEK
of
THE GRAND EXHIBITION!
On TUESDAY, Feb 7, 1860.
FIRST REPRESENTATION IN AMERICA
OF THE HISTORICAL PAGEANT
THE MERRY SPORTS OF OLD ENGLAND!
as it was originally represented at Astley's London Amphitheatre; produced with the entire costumes, music, properties, and general appointments, which insured its successful run at that famous establishment.
In the course of the pageant will be introduced a graphic illustration of an
ENGLISH STEEPLE CHASE.
The poetic May-day festivities—the May-pole and Morris Dances—the Coronation of the Queen of May—the grotesque Minstrels—the Jugglers and Mummers—together with the games, exercises, and ceremonials belonging to that time-honored festival.
A new scene, painted by Mr. Maeder, representing an English landscape, is among the surroundings of this elegant pageant.
The full-blooded and thoroughly trained
BARB ZAIDEE,
Will be performed by Mlle. ELLA ZOYARA.
Court Jester..............Mr. J. Pentland.
Mr. JAMES ROBINSON,
The unrivaled Horseman of both worlds,
In his great Challenge Act.
THE BROTHERS HANLON,
in their chaste and elegant Gymnastics.
THOMAS HANLON
will repeat his thrilling and artistic aerial flights and evolutions upon
L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE.
Mlle ELLA ZOYARA
in her truly great act of equestrianism. Besides which, are the performances of Messrs. Duverney, Charlton, Master Barclay, M'lle Heloise, together with all the other brilliant attractions of this matchless troupe.
EQUESTRIAN MATINEES
on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Doors open at 6½; performances commences at 7½.
Boxes, 50c., Orchestra chairs, $1; Private boxes, $5 and $6.

**NIBLO'S SALOON.**
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, GEORGE CHRISTY'S great Farce of the
BLACK STATUE.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his popular character of JAKE. M. GUSTAVE BIDAUX, first baritone of the Italian Opera, &c. Mr. F. WILLMARTH, the great ballad singer.
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
in all its shades and phases
New Songs, Acts and features by the entire Company.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 25 cents.

**NEW BOWERY THEATRE.**
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7,
The performance will commence with
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove. Miss Lucille | Maggy Rosely. Miss Helen
Harry Jordan..............Mr. J. G. Hanley
Concluding with
STATE SECRETS.

**PROF. JOHN W. S. HOWS'**
LAST READING of his course of selections from SHAKESPEARE, THE POETS AND HUMORISTS
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 7, at 8 o'clock
At Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 [illegible]
Tickets 50 cents. At the door, and at [illegible] Appleton's bookstore.

## AMUSEMENTS

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.**
EXCITING SUCCESS
OF
DION BOURCICAULT'S play of
THE OCTOROON!
THE OCTOROON!
THE OCTOROON!
THE OCTOROON! THE OCTOROON!
THE OCTOROON! THE OCTOROON!
THE OCTOROON! THE OCTOROON!
THE OCTOROON!
THE OCTOROON!
THE OCTOROON!
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
FROM THE AUTHOR'S COPY,
with entirely New Scenery, by W. Wallack and assistants.
Original Music, by Mollenhauer.
Costumes, by R. Walker and assistants.
Effects, by Charles Burns.
Properties, by Charles Wilson.
And to be repeated
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7 o'clock.
Prepared expressly for this representation, while the ORCHESTRAL STRENGTH IS GREATLY AUGMENTED,
The entire play produced in the excellent manner which won it so much applause at the WINTER GARDEN, and the cast of characters will embrace
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the drama of THE LOST SON; Dancing; the farce of PLEASANT NEIGHBORS.
Wax statue of John Brown, Living Baby Anaconda and enormous Serpents, Living Kangaroos, Seals, &c., beautiful Aquaria.
Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents; parquette, 13 cents extra.

**BROADWAY BOUDOIR,**
444 BROADWAY. 444
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, 1860,
The performance will commence with the Comedy of
THE KING'S WATCH,
To be followed by SONG and DANCES.
The whole to conclude with the Protean Farce of
WOMAN'S WHIMS.
Miss ADA WEBB IN SIX CHARACTERS.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS—585 BROADWAY.**
MARDI 7, FEVRIER 1860,
PICCOLET.
BRUNO LE FILEUR.

**VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,**
AT PALACE GARDEN, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.
Performance THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING of that wonderfully-educated Pony, Black Diamond, performing Pony Prince Romeo, Monkey Jocko, the pony rider, laughter-provoking Maltese Jack, Educated Mule Osceola, Great War-Elephant Hannibal.
Prof. LANGWORTHY'S Wild Lioness, and other animals.

**BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING,**
"THE ORISON,"
NOW ON EXHIBITION
At WESTON'S GALLERY, No. 765 Broadway.
Admission free.

## MUSICAL.

**THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE,**
(With the over-strung bass,)
The most graceful in form, and the best-toned horizontal piano in the world.

The Driggs Piano Company, by greatly extending their facilities of manufacture and improvement in their machinery, are prepared to receive advance orders for these graceful and elegant instruments. The demand has heretofore been far beyond our ability to supply, and for most of the time during the last year we have not had an instrument of this peculiar style to exhibit. This is the original shape of the Driggs patent, or violin piano, and it closely approximates, not only in the principles of its construction, but in its shape, to the violin,—"the most perfect because the most responsive instrument in the world." The case is a vibratory shell, free from all strain of the strings, and the oval shape retains more perfectly the vibratory circles, sustaining the tones with wonderful purity, and making the instrument more responsive and perfect. Warerooms No. [illegible] Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
S. B. DRIGGS, Inventor and Patentee.

**CHICKERING & SONS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

**JOHN B. DUNHAM,**
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

**A NEW INSTRUMENT.**
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

**J. M. PELTON,**
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

**GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.**—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

**HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS**, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

**LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES**—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. [illegible] Broome-st

**$155.**—THE GREATEST BARGAIN.—A rosewood piano, 7-octave, with all modern improvements, almost new, for $155; one 6½-octave piano, $150; one 6¼-octave piano, $140. New melodeons, $40, $50 and $80. J. & C. FISCHER, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

**RAVEN, BACON & CO.**—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusive of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

**HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers**, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

**BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!**—At the pupils residence, by the quarter, course, or single lesson. Young gentlemen desirous of learning this popular instrument, will find it to their advantage to take lessons from me, as I am the only perfect teacher now in America, and most reasonable. Address G. CLIFTON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

**T. H. CHAMBERS**, (FORMERLY DUBOIS & Stodart and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers, Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute.

**A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO.** 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

## BALLS.

**ANNUAL MASONIC BALL**
IN AID
OF
THE HALL AND ASYLUM FUND
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, Feb. 14, 1860.
TICKETS, $3,
To admit a gentleman and two ladies, may be procured of Masters of Lodges, or other members of the Committee.
Extra Ladies' Tickets at the door.
Every exertion has been used by the Committee to make this affair one of the most brilliant of the season.
The cloak, dressing and supper rooms have been retained under their especial supervision, and nothing has been neglected that could tend to the comfort or enjoyment of the guests.
Tickets limited.

## LECTURES.

**A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY** Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1860, before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Subject—*A Day in the Alps.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Single tickets, 25 cents. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents, to be obtained of R. Carter & Bro., No. 530 Broadway; Embree & Jacobs, No. 134 Bowery; A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; Miller, Mathews & Clasbeck, No. 757 Broadway; Thos. Darling, No. 885 Broadway; I. Lane, No. 264 6th-av., and at the door, on the evening of the lecture.

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.**—WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq., will deliver the first of a series of lectures before the law students on THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, nearly opposite the Astor Library, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Members of the Bar and the public generally are invited to attend.

**HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION!**—A lecture by Rev HENRY WARD BEECHER will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1860, in the N. P. Church, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., (Dr. HATFIELD's,) to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Politics and Religion.* Tickets 25 cents.

**PROF. HAWS, OF ALBANY, WILL LECTURE** on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at the Bethesda Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av. Subject—*Palestine and Environs.* Illustrated by views. Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 20 cents, to be had at the door.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**$100 REWARD.**—WHEREAS, THE HOUSE of James M. Rankin, in the village of Astoria, was entered on the night of Jan. 26 by burglars, and silver plate and other property stolen therefrom, I do hereby offer a reward of one hundred dollars for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the thieves. By order of the Board of Trustees,
JOHN McALONEY, President.

**LOST.**—ON SUNDAY MORNING, IN PASSING through Madison-av., 23d-st., 4th-av. to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, a hair bracelet, with "Jennie" engraved on the clasp. The finder will confer a great favor by sending it to No. 68 Madison-av.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

## The Elm-street Sufferers.

### SYMPATHY MEETING IN THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A public meeting in behalf of the sufferers by the late fire in Elm-street was held last evening in the Central Presbyterian Church, in Broome-street. Mr. S. L. Macomber called the meeting to order, and nominated as Chairman Hon. Judge Ulshoeffer. The nomination having been ratified, Mr. Macomber was appointed Secretary. Rev. Mr. Wood then addressed the throne of grace, invoking the blessing of Providence upon those who were suffering under the late calamity, and upon the efforts to be made in their behalf.

Mr. W. H. Fry then addressed the assemblage. He did not consider the calamity as a dispensation of Providence, but as entirely an affair of the landlords, who had built houses that they knew would be sure to burn up the occupants in case of a fire. He quoted from the Fire-Marshal's report in 1855, which stated that tenement houses were then becoming numerous, and predicting the certain loss of life in case of a fire. An extract from the report of 1856 was also read, to the same effect. The result of these reports was, an act against tenement houses, which was brought before the Legislature, and there it had slept ever since. It was his opinion that the laws of this City were made for the rich and not for the poor. We had three hundred churches whose pastors preached morals as well as religion and humanity to the poor, yet notwithstanding all this it was a fact that the condition of the poor of this City was becoming worse and worse, until it had become a disgrace to New-York, to the United States, and to humanity. Mr. Fry here cited some statistics in reference to the proportion of inhabitants to each house in this City, showing that in three-fourths of the houses there resided six families. He then went on to say that no such proportion as that could be shown in any other city claiming to exist under liberty. While we claimed for New-York a metropolitan ascendancy, it was, as regards its poor, no better off than Paris and London twenty years ago. What ruled here was not religion, but avarice. The tenement house lately consumed, which cost $8,000, ought to have been burned down, and the people ought to have been roasted, according to the laws of cause and effect. But where the avaricious landlord received yearly 33 per cent. on the cost of the building, how could he be expected to expend money in rendering it safe? After a few remarks upon the health of the City, the speaker read from the Coroner's verdict upon the catastrophe. He claimed that this accident was not the only one of the kind. In Division-street there were six people roasted alive the other day. In view of the insufficiency of merely taking up a subscription, he offered the following resolutions, in the hope that they would be adopted by the meeting:

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to procure [illegible] as regards the proper mode of building tenement houses in this City of New-York.

*Resolved*, That that Committee correspond with the French and English Governments, and obtain from them respectively adequate descriptions of the tenement houses which have been philanthropically planned and built in the cities of Paris and London.

*Resolved*, That that Committee confer with His Excellency, the Governor of the State, and with the Honorable, the members of the Legislature, in regard to those required reforms in our community, so that laws shall be passed protecting the poor working men, women and children against the hideous spirit of avarice and inhumanity which is effectually sapping their liberty as well as their source of decency and virtue, and that laws be passed which shall secure to the industry and integrity which toil for wages as much pure air, as much comfort and safety, by day and by night, as belong to the favored rich, and to which the masses of laboring persons are entitled, unless our Constitution be a chimera, and our civilization an outrage on the name.

The resolutions were passed, and the following gentlemen appointed upon the Committee: Messrs. W. H. Fry, S. L. Macomber, Amos Pillsbury, Thomas Boese, A. J. H. Duganne.

Mr. Duganne rose to express his joy at the step about to be taken in regard to the horrible condition of the tenement houses in the City. In the course of his remarks he referred to his efforts to engineer through the Legislature a bill to provide for the safety and health of such buildings.

Mr. Fry, in explanation of the resolutions, said that he would write immediately to the Ambassadors of England and France, asking them officially for an account of the tenement houses in London and Paris. He urged the importance of prompt attendance to this matter, and assured the audience that the City would gladly respond to their efforts.

Mr. Hoxie then made a brief appeal to the meeting in aid of the sufferers, and proposed that a Committee be appointed to inquire into each case, and render substantial aid where it was needed.

The Chairman appointed as a Committee the following gentlemen: Messrs. Joseph Hoxie, No. 6 Wall-street; Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, Police Head-quarters; S. L. Macomber, No. 166 Elm-street; Thomas Boese, Board of Education Rooms; H. Vail, No. 158 Grand-street.

The Committee would be happy to receive donations in money or clothing at the residence of any member, as given above.

Mr. Halliday gave some interesting particulars of the catastrophe; after him Mr. Barlow, of the Five Points House of Industry, stated that he had received $600 in money, besides $200 worth of clothing for the sufferers.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

**Fog on the Bay and Rivers.**—A very dense fog prevailed all day yesterday, seriously interfering with the movements of steamers, and retarding operations on all the ferries running on the East and North Rivers. The usual precautions to guard against collisions on such occasions prevented any serious disasters. On the Brooklyn ferries, two and three boats only were employed on each line, and, in every case, the one boat actually under way was allowed to arrive in her slip before another started, thus rendering it impossible for them to come in collision with their own boats. The tolling of bells and blowing of steam whistles resounded in all directions, and, with the exception of the compass on the longer routes, were the only means of navigating from one landing to the other. The Peck-slip Ferry ran but one boat, making only three trips during the day. Toward 5 o'clock the fog became so impenetrable that even this boat was hauled off, and the crowds of passengers and carts were compelled to go by the Roosevelt-street and Division-avenue ferries. On these lines the boats ran with tolerable regularity, making, with two boats, forty minute trips. On the Grand-street ferry three boats were kept going, and each boat, particularly in the early and latter part of the day, was crowded with passengers and teams. On the Fulton ferry, as the tide of evening travel began to set towards Brooklyn, the jam of teams and passengers was immense, the three boats, with the retarded trips, scarcely being able to convey the crowd.

The steamer *Alice Price*, Capt. Foster, on her trip from Shrewsbury to this City, ran upon Governor's Island, and remained hard and fast until the rise of the tide, when she got off. The steamer *R. L. Mabey*, meantime, took off her passengers, 105 in number, and landed them in the City. The *Price* was not injured, and returns on her regular trip to-day. The Sound steamers were all detained, and the California bound steamers felt their way carefully to an anchorage in the Lower Bay, not venturing to cross the Bar while it remained so thick. There was but one boat run on the Staten Island Ferry after 12 M., and that boat (*Hunchback*) made but one trip each way, viz.: 1 P. M. from Staten Island, and 5 P. M. from the City. On the 5 P. M. trip the boat was so overloaded that some fifty residents of Staten Island refused to go on her. The ship *Time*, arrived 5th from Penang, while being towed yesterday at 4 P. M. to Pier No. 5 N. R. (the fog being very dense) ran into the steamship *Jamestown*, lying at Pier 13 N. R., cutting off her bulwarks on the port bow for a distance of about 18 feet, and carrying away the foderigging. The *Time* had her cutwater and cat head carried away and forecastle deck torn up.

**Proposed Removal of the Down-town Steamboat Landings.**—Among the down-town merchants, scores of remonstrances are in circulation against the passage of the bill, recently submitted to the State Legislature, requiring the Fall River, Providence and Stonington, and Norwich and Worcester steamboat lines to land in the upper part of the City. Over 5,000 signatures, it is stated, have already been appended to the remonstrances. It is set forth in these papers that the passage of the bill is urged only by a few up-town property owners for the purpose of enhancing the value of their property, and against the wishes and interests of merchants and the traveling community. Should the landings be changed as called for in the bill, it is alleged that merchants will be heavily taxed through increased freight charges, travelers be swindled more by unscrupulous hackmen, and severe embarrassment ensue to the Eastern steamboat trade and travel generally. On the other hand, the relief the change would afford the blockade which now embarrasses the down-town thoroughfares cannot be questioned, and may, perhaps, go some distance toward countervailing the objections of the remonstrants.

**Lecture by Hon. John A. Dix.**—An address on "The War of the United States with Tripoli," was delivered, last evening, before the Mechanic's Society, (whose rooms are in No. 472 Broadway,) by Hon. John A. Dix. The audience was large, and repeatedly gave expression, by applause, to its appreciation of the talent displayed in his treatment of the subject he had chosen for his discourse. He began by describing the systematic atrocities perpetrated in the Mediterranean by the Moslem Pirates of Northern Africa on the trading vessels of the Christian Powers of Europe; then adverted to the gallantry displayed by America, the youngest of civilized nations, in resisting the exactions of the Moorish Pachas to which the European Powers quietly succumbed, and gave a succinct and lively *resumé* of the spirited contest waged with so much success by the Americans under Commanders Preble and Decatur, and Gen. Eaton, on Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers, from 1797 until 1805, when the Moors were compelled to yield to the superior force of a nation which, though the latest of all in point of history, had relieved every State in Europe from the barbarities of a race of pirates who no more respected the banner of Sweden than they did the sacred flag of the Roman See.

**Hon. Joshua R. Giddings on Scenes in Congress.**—The veteran Representative from Ohio, Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, repeated, to a large audience, in [illegible] Church, [illegible] lecture on "Scenes in Congress." He narrated the incidents connected with the [illegible] of the Florida negroes, the trial of John Quincy Adams for presenting a petition for the dissolution of the Union; the triumph of Mr. Adams over all his opponents, from Wise of Virginia, and Marshall of Kentucky, to Extra Billy Smith; his own hazardous efforts to vindicate the freedom of speech in the cases of the slave-vessels *Creole*, *Pearl*, and the famous *Amistad* claim; the death of Adams in the House, and the assault upon Charles Sumner. The discourse was interspersed with interesting anecdotes connected with the personal experience of the speaker. The most telling was that in relation to Extra Billy Smith, one of the present representatives from Virginia—the same who recently partook of a glass of egg-nog on the floor of the House. The point of the joke was that Mr. Adams used a Latin quotation in informing Mr. Smith that his advice was not needed. Extra Billy, like many other members, had forgotten all his Latin, and the House enjoyed his confession immensely when Christopher Morgan waggishly told Billy that Adams was telling him to go to a certain undesirable place.

**The New-York Horticultural Society.**—At a recent meeting of the New-York Horticultural Society, a committee was appointed to procure signatures to a petition to the Legislature, in favor of transferring to the Society the money now granted to the American Institute for agricultural purposes. Dr. Knight, Chairman of this Committee, reported to the Society, last evening, that he had obtained numerous signatures to the petition, and that among them were the names of many members of the American Institute. He could not be persuaded to adopt any course of action which would do injury to the Institute, as he was one of its earliest and best friends; but it had uniformly expended double the amount of the legislative appropriation, without ever giving an agricultural exhibition equal to those of the Horticultural Society. He thought it but reasonable that the efforts of the latter Association must be more effective than those of the former, as it had but one end in view.

**For California.**—The steamer *Baltic*, Capt. Gray, of the North Atlantic Line, left yesterday at the usual hour, from her pier foot of Canal-street, North River, with about 800 through passengers for San Francisco, and a full freight. Among the passengers were Major Cady, of the United States Army, Lieut. Mercer, United States Navy, and Dr. Crowell, United States Navy, and family. The directors of the Company, eight in number, went down on the *Baltic* to inspect their works on the Isthmus, and for a pleasure excursion. As usual, a very large letter mail was taken by the private express companies of Wells, Fargo & Co., Freeman & Co., and Mr. Kenyon, and an immense quantity of newspapers on freight. The *Northern Light*, of the Vanderbilt Line, left at the same hour, carrying something over three hundred passengers, a large proportion at the ruinously low rate of $40 in the steerage to San Francisco.

**The Proposed Statue of Commodore Perry at Central Park.**—Some time ago it was announced that Mr. August Belmont had commissioned Mr. Paul Akers, the well-known sculptor, to execute a statue of the late Commodore M. C. Perry, to be placed in Central Park. In order to execute this commission to better advantage, Mr. Akers left Providence, (R.I.,) for Italy, about three months since. The announcement now comes to us that the party whose company he was in, after a voyage of twenty-eight days, reached Paris. From Paris they proceeded to Lyons, where Mr. Akers was taken dangerously ill with hemorrhage of the lungs. At last accounts it appeared very doubtful whether Mr. Akers would be able to fulfill his commission.

**Catholic Library Association.**—The annual meeting of this Association was held last evening at the Library Room, No. 809 Broadway. J. P. Duffy, one of the Vice-Presidents, presided. Dr. Finnell, the President, made a brief report of the doings of the Society for the year. The Treasurer's report showed that the finances of the Society were in a flourishing condition. Presents of books were received from Hon. John McLeod Murphy and James B. Kirker. After the admission of members and the payment of dues, the Society adjourned.

**Fire in Troy-street.**—About 8 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the upper floor of the three-story frame building No. 21 Troy-street. Mr. Robert Peterson, the owner, and one of the occupants of the building, suffers loss to the amount of $500; insured for $1,800 in the North River Insurance Company. His furniture was injured, by fire and water, to the extent of $300; no insurance. The other losses are as follows: Mr. O'Connor, $200 on furniture, uninsured; and Bernard Fox, occupant of a frame building adjoining, $50, insured. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as it occurred while the occupants of the upper floor were in the basement at tea.

**Personal.**—Mrs. Faulkner, the wife of our present Minister to France, is staying at the New-York Hotel, being detained in town by the sickness of her daughter.

## Police Reports.

### SHOOTING AT A POLICE OFFICER.

On Sunday evening one John McElroy, who claims to be a private watchman, was detected by Officer Fitzsimmons, of the Twentieth Ward, as he sought to conceal himself in a shutter-box at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. McElroy appeared to be much intoxicated, so he was told that he had better go home, and the officer left him. Scarcely had Fitzsimmons proceeded a dozen steps, however, when McElroy drew a revolver and discharged one barrel at him, fortunately without hitting the intended victim. The report attracted the attention of Officer Sharkey, who came up and assisted in securing McElroy. Yesterday the prisoner was held by Justice Quackenbush on a charge of felonious assault.

### STEALING EARTH FROM CHILDREN'S GRAVES.

On Friday afternoon two burglars broke into the residence of a German family in the rear of No. 159 Christy-street. They ransacked the house, and finally made off with two paper boxes, the contents of which were quite heavy, leading them to suppose that they had obtained something of value. The boxes, however, contained only some earth from the graves of departed children, which the mother had brought with her from Germany.

### AN UNFORTUNATE MEETING.

Michael Greene, of No. 202 West Forty-second-street, for a long time has been at enmity with one Michael Cushing. On Sunday night they chanced to meet in the Eighth-avenue, when an altercation ensued. Finally Cushing drew a knife and stabbed Greene under the left eye, inflicting a severe wound. Yesterday Cushing was arrested, and Justice Quackenbush held him to answer a charge of felonious assault.

### CAUTION TO POLICEMEN.

Complaint has been made to Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, that a number of policemen in different parts of this City are members of fire companies, and have been busily engaged for some time past in electioneering for the different candidates for Chief Engineer. The rules and regulations of the Police Department expressly forbid policemen being members of the Fire Department, and the Deputy Superintendent emphatically states that in case any policemen casts a vote to-night, he will use every exertion to have the offender dismissed from the Police force.

## Loss of the Northerner.

### HISTORY OF THE VESSEL—HER VALUE AND THE INSURANCE.

The steamer *Northerner*, whose loss on the Pacific Coast, with thirty-five of her passengers and crew, has been reported by the Overland Mail and telegraph, belonged to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and is the first total loss of a steamer which has ever overtaken that company. She was built in this City in 1847, by Wm. H. Brown, for Messrs. Spofford & Tileston's Charleston line, in which she was employed as a mate to the *Southerner*, until 1850. She was then purchased by Mr. Howard, and sent to the Pacific, in command of Capt. Waterman. In 1851 she was sold to the Pacific Mail Company, and was, for some time, used between San Francisco and Panama. Afterwards she was placed on the route between San Francisco and Oregon, carrying the mails and passengers, and has always been the favorite steamer running to the Columbia River. Upon discoveries of gold at Frazer River, she was employed in that trade. Capt. Dall, her commander, was one of the oldest and most experienced officers in the service of the Company. The vessel was about 1,000 tons register, and was considered a sound and sea-worthy ship in every respect. She was insured for $75,000, her full value. The *Atlantic*, due at this port about the 10th inst., with California dates of the 20th of January, will bring full particulars of the sad disaster.

# BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

**Another Union Ferry Company.**—The Roosevelt-street and Peck-slip Ferries were yesterday united. The Board of Directors will consist of seven—four from the former company and three from the latter. The capital stock is $835,000. It is understood that the rate of fare for foot-passengers will be two cents.

**The Offal Contract.**—During the past year the Offal Contractor reports that he has taken out of the City 1,349 dead dogs, 1,203 cows, and 41 other animals.

**Common Council.**—A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening, but no business of importance was transacted.

**Terrible Accident in Delaware County—Five Persons Burned to Death.**—We learn from the Delhi (N. Y.) *Gazette* that on Friday night, Feb. 3, the house of Mr. Luther Briggs, of Davenport, in that County, was consumed by fire, and five of his children perished in the flames. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs went to spend the evening at a neighbor's, about half a mile off, taking with them an infant child, leaving six at home—the oldest a daughter, 17, and the youngest 3 years. The children went to bed before the parents returned, and the fire is supposed to have originated from the stove. The oldest and youngest slept below, and the others up stairs. The girl waking up, finding the house on fire, ran up stairs to wake her brothers—the oldest of which, a lad of 15, jumped out of the window, and the girl, it is supposed, attempted to go down stairs for the child in her bed. The boy opened the door from the outside, when the flames burst in his face and burnt him severely, but it is thought not fatally. The agony of the parents when they first discovered the fire can hardly be imagined, not described. It is said Mrs. Briggs is quite deranged.

# POLITICAL.

## Republican State Convention in Missouri.

A State Convention of the Republicans of Missouri is called to meet at St. Louis, on the 10th of March, to choose delegates to the Chicago Convention. The call defines the object of the Convention as follows:

"The Free Democrats throughout the State are invited to unite under this organization, as affording the surest mode of attaining those ends for the sake of which they so unhesitatingly severed a former political connection. * * * Coöperation, therefore, in approaching elections that promise to determine such momentous questions, is invited by the Republican Party of Missouri from all those members of the Opposition who desire rather to unite than to divide the people of the several States, who would guarantee the immunities of citizenship across whatever boundary line the citizen may pass, and who are not willing to sacrifice the highest hope of mankind in the form of self-government, to the vain delusion of fabricating slave codes for Free Territories, and importing slave cargoes to displace free laborers."

The Charleston *Mercury* receives the announcement of the election of Mr. Pennington as follows: "At the end of two months the Abolition Party of the North have succeeded in electing to the third office in the Government—second in power only to the President—one of their number. Mr. Pennington received this distinction yesterday. He is a thorough Black Republican, and has, like his party, steadily voted for Sherman. That he is not one of the sixty-eight members of Congress who, upon application, indorsed by signature and circulation Helper's incendiary publication, seems to be regarded by some Southern men as a prodigious triumph of Southern statesmanship. To our judgment, it appears a distinction entirely without a difference. Pennington's votes for Sherman are sufficient proof, if any were wanted, of his bitter hostility to the South and her institutions. The one is as bad as the other; at any rate, both are too bad for us to scrutinize the degrees of enmity or abolition. As bad as either, the worse he better for us. The march of Black Republicanism and Freesoil is onward."

The fact of the election having been accomplished so overwhelms the Charleston *Courier*, that it can barely find room for the announcement.

The Richmond *Whig* perpetrates a number of squibs at the expense of its cotemporary, the *Enquirer*, which went into mourning on the announcement of the election of Mr. Pennington. Under the head of "Who's dead?" it remarks:

"This was the solemn question with which citizen greeted citizen during the whole of yesterday. The streets all looked funereal. We have never witnessed a scene more truly impressive and touching. At a single corner, we saw eleven male juveniles looking at the *Enquirer* in mourning, and shedding tears. They asked us if we knew who was dead, and we replied, with a big, bright, globular tear in each eye—*nary time!*

We have heard since that the *Enquirer* was in mourning for the demise of the great national Democratic Party. That no doubt was the truth of the matter. And we sympathise with our neighbor in his great affliction."

The *Constitution* thus announces the election of Mr. Forney as Clerk: "We think that there is an eminent fitness in the association thus completed. Next to the election of a pure, sound, true, National Democrat to the office of Clerk—an event which nobody expected—the election of Mr. Forney is the best thing that could have happened for the Democratic party. First, it places Mr. Forney openly in the ranks of the Black Republicans, where he has long belonged; and, secondly, it proves to the country the ineffable meanness, corruption and desperate condition of the Black Republicans in voting for a man whose whole political life, while he possessed any power or influence, has been spent in deadly hostility to their party and their policy. It is only necessary to revert to the columns of the *Pennsylvanian* while under Mr. Forney's control; to those of the *Union* while he was its editor; and to those of the early numbers of the *Press*, which he now publishes, to see that the Black Republicans had formerly no more bitter or relentless foe than the individual whom they yesterday hugged to their bosoms, and rewarded with the best office in their gift."

Mr. George P. Elliott declares himself a candidate for a seat in Congress, as Representative from the Third Congressional District of South Carolina, He lays down his platform as follows: "As to general politics, I need say but little. A Nullifier, a Bluffton Boy, a Secessionist and a Disunionist, I have professed and adhered to the strictest creed of State Rights. In a strict construction of the Constitution, I believe, is to be found the only safety for the Union: and, as I cannot find in any party a faithful adherence to that Constitution, I can neither see, or profess to see, any safety in the Union. To a Southern Confederation, therefore, I look as our only refuge from destruction. Whether that confederation will come sooner or later I cannot say, but come it must; and I will cordially support any policy or party that will make that the end, whether the party move fast or slow; provided only, that it will in good faith move for the South and with the South."

Another Douglas head has fallen on the Buchanan block. Mr. John Cain, Postmaster at Rutland Vt., and editor of the Rutland *Courier*, has had his official head severed because he refused to renounce his "Douglas heresies." He was indorsed by over nine-tenths of the Democracy of the town of Rutland, by the County and State Committees, the State ticket, and the four delegates at large to the Charleston Convention. All this availed nothing, as he was "a Douglas man." In this instance, Buchanan has probably made Mr. Cain a delegate to Charleston from his district. The President has sent the name of Mr. J. M. Hall to the Senate for confirmation, as Mr. Cain's successor.

## Letter from President Buchanan.

The following letter from President Buchanan was read at the festival recently given in Richmond in honor of Ex-Governor Wise:

Washington, Jan. 25, 1860.

My Dear Sir: I feel honored by your invitation to attend the dinner to be given to-morrow by the members of the Legislature of Virginia to Gov. Wise. I should esteem it a privilege to be present on so interesting an occasion, and, therefore, regret that my public duties in this city will prevent me from enjoying that pleasure.

Will you please to present, in my name, the following sentiment to the assembled company:

*Virginia*—The star in our Constellation which has ever shone with the most steady, propitious and potent light. May it, for ages yet to come, continue to shed its benign and conservative influence over a united, free and prosperous Confederacy!

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

T. P. August, Esq., for Committee, &c.

[Advertisement.]

To-Day.—Private examinations with Charts and full written descriptions of character, and advice in regard to the most appropriate occupations or pursuits in life, faults, and how to correct them; the management of children; self-improvement, etc., given by Prof. Fowler, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, next door to Duane-st.

[Advertisement.]

The Scarlet Fever, Hooping Cough, &c.—These sad afflictors of childhood and riper years can be shorn of much danger and painfulness by a moderate use of Brandreth Pills. Scarlet fever is soon cured by them, and seldom any dropsies or other serious after effects follow, because the blood is cleansed, and the whole system is freed from all foulness by the aid of these safe but most effectual Pills. In hooping cough, their use relieves the lungs of the tough, ropy phlegm, shortens the fits of coughing, and thus greatly helps the poor little sufferers. Local remedies, as Allcock's Porous Plasters to the chest and back, or Brandreth's Liniment to the throat, a warm bran bath two or three times a week at the worst period, are found highly useful. But wise purgation is the great necessity. All the symptoms seem to take a kindly turn under the influence of Brandreth's Pills, which can be had, coated or plain, at No. 4 Union-square and 294 Canal-street, and by all druggists. Price 25 cents per box, with directions.

[Advertisement.]

The undersigned, author of *Medical Information, The Fallacy of Cauterization Exposed, &c., &c.,* may be consulted for the cure of nervous and infectious diseases, No. 61 Bleecker-street, east of Broadway. Office hours from 9 to 2, and 5 to 8 evenings. His recent work, entitled *Practical Observations for Young Men*, explanatory of his practice, $1, mailed free. Charles D. Hammond, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Discharging sores, indolent ulcers, abscesses, and hard swellings of many years' standing, are daily cured in all parts of the world by this invaluable preparation. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

## Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 6.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7,000 | Virginia State 6s | 92 | 375 | Erie Railroad | 8½ |
| 1,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 80¾ | 100 | do | 8¾ |
| 7,000 | do | 80¾ | 1100 | do | 9 |
| 500 | California St. 7s | 85 | 100 | Harlem R. Pref. | 34¼ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cen. Bs. '76 | 100 | 100 | do s30 | 34¼ |
| 1 000 | do | 100⅛ | 300 | do b60 | 34½ |
| 8,000 | Erie R. 1st M. Bs. | 94 | 50 | Reading Railroad | 38⅜ |
| 5,000 | do | 95 | 200 | do | 38⅝ |
| 2 000 | E. R. Cvt. Bs. '71 | 27 | 50 | do b60 | 39 |
| 6,000 | do | 28 | 58 | Mich. Central R | 37 |
| 2,000 | do | 28¾ | 200 | do | 36¾ |
| 13,000 | H. R. R. 2d M. | 98 | 600 | M. S. & N. Ia. G. S. | 12¾ |
| 3,000 | Har. R. R. 1st M. | 94½ | 5 | Panama Railroad | 130¼ |
| 12,000 | Ill. Cen. R. Bs. | 89 | 200 | do | 130⅜ |
| 3,000 | De L. & W. 1st M | 95 | 300 | Ill. Cen. Railroad | 56 |
| 2,000 | Tol., N. & Cl. R. 7 per cent. 1st M. | 78 | 100 | do | 56¼ |
| 200 | Canton Company | 16¾ | 100 | do | 56½ |
| 250 | Hud. River R. c | 41 | 200 | do | 56¾ |
| 450 | Pacific M. S. Co | 78 | 300 | do | 56⅝ |
| 50 | do | 77½ | 16 | Cleve. Col & Cin. R. | 86¼ |
| 100 | do | 77¾ | 300 | Gal. & Chi. R. s60 | 58¾ |
| 50 | do b10 | 78 | 1150 | do | 58¾ |
| 10 | N. Y. Central R. | 70¾ | 200 | do s30 | 58½ |
| 100 | do opg | 70¾ | 50 | do | 58⅜ |
| 600 | do s30 | 70⅝ | 240 | do | 58⅝ |
| 450 | do p&c | 70¾ | 150 | do b30 | 58¾ |
| 350 | do c | 70½ | 250 | do b30 | 58¾ |
| 300 | do opg | 70½ | 100 | do b10 | 58¾ |
| 300 | do s30 | 70⅝ | 50 | Clev. & Toledo R. | 19¾ |
| 50 | do s30 | 70⅝ | 150 | Chic. & Rk. Is. R. | 62¼ |
| 50 | do opg | 70⅝ | 400 | do c | 62⅝ |
| 150 | do c | 70½ | 50 | do s30 | 62½ |
| | | | 50 | Chic., Bur. & Q. R. | 43 |
| | | | 50 | Mil. & Miss. R. | 2½ |
| | | | 10 | do | 2⅜ |

### SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | U. S. 6s, '68 | 107¼ | 180 | N. Y. Cen. R. b30 | 70¾ |
| 6,000 | Mo. State 6s | 80¾ | 400 | do b60 | 70¾ |
| 1,000 | Cal. State 7s | 86 | 165 | do opg | 70½ |
| 3,000 | Vir. State 6s | 92 | 100 | do s30 | 70⅝ |
| 2,000 | E. R. 1st M. Bds. | 95 | 119 | Erie Railroad | 9 |
| 1,000 | E. Cvt Bds. '62 | 29 | 240 | do | 9¼ |
| 5 | Bank of Commerce | 96 | 50 | Mich. Central R. | 36⅞ |
| 180 | Del. L. & W. R. | 80 | 100 | Mich. So & N. I. R. | 6 |
| 100 | Pacific M. S. Co | 79 | 150 | Mi. So. & N. In. G. S. | 13½ |
| 50 | do | 79¼ | 50 | Panama R. s30 | 130⅛ |
| 50 | do s60 | 79 | 5 | Gal. & Chi. R. | 58¾ |
| 5 | do | 79¼ | 100 | Cleve. & Tol. R. | 19¾ |
| 50 | do b30 | 79¼ | 5 | Chi. & R. I. R. | 62¼ |
| 150 | do | 79¼ | 100 | do b30 | 62¾ |
| 50 | do | 80 | | | |

Monday, Feb. 6—P. M.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of January were completed this afternoon. The Import entries of the month were:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Dutiable Merchandise, consumption direct | $16,521,174 |
| Dutiable Merchandise, warehoused | 2,744,411 |
| Free Goods | 2,262,638 |
| Total entries of month | $21,528,223 |
| Against January, 1859 | 19,376,654 |
| Increase this season | $2,151,569 |

The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse during the month is $2,964,024, or $219,613 more than went into Bond. There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $228,050.

The Exports from New-York to Foreign States for the month of January were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In Domestic Produce | | $5,299,142 |
| Foreign Goods reëxported | | 723,320 |
| Specie | | 853,562 |
| Total clearances | | $6,876,024 |
| Against January, 1859: | | |
| In Produce | $3,672,182 | |
| Foreign | 351,826 | |
| Specie | 2,305,688 | —$6,419,696 |
| Increase this season | | $456,328 |

We annex our usual summary by months of the Import, Export and Gold movement at New-York, beginning with the current fiscal year of the Treasury, July 1, 1859. The comparative results for the seven months of the year, over last season, are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase of all Import entries | $27,246,000 |
| Increase of all Export clearances | 31,740,000 |
| Increase of Gold from California | 4,581,000 |

### IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

| | 1859-'60. From July 1, '59. | vs. 1858-'59. From July 1, '58. |
|---|---|---|
| July | 27,111,000 | 18,469,000 |
| August | 24,301,000 | 19,556,000 |
| September | 16,459,000 | 15,335,000 |
| October | 12,987,000 | 13,454,000 |
| November | 14,728,000 | 10,501,000 |
| December | 18,724,000 | 13,282,000 |
| January | 21,528,000 | 19,377,000 |
| Tot. Seven Months | $135,838,000 | $109,973,000 |
| Foreign Specie | 1,918,000 | 537,000 |
| Together | $137,756,000 | $110,510,000 |

### EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

| | 1859-60 From July, '59. | vs. 1858-59. From July, '58 |
|---|---|---|
| July | $4,938,000 | $4,772,000 |
| August | 5,151,000 | 4,660,000 |
| September | 4,947,000 | 3,522,000 |
| October | 4,753,000 | 5,233,000 |
| November | 5,323,000 | 3,482,000 |
| December | 6,382,000 | 3,700,000 |
| January | 5,299,000 | 3,762,000 |
| Total 7 months | $36,793,000 | $29,131,000 |
| Foreign reëxported | 5,601,000 | 2,948,000 |
| Together | $42,394,000 | $32,079,000 |

### EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

| | 1859-60 From July 1, '59. | vs. 1858-59. From July 1, '58. |
|---|---|---|
| July | 10,051,000 | 2,801,000 |
| August | 6,410,000 | 2,202,000 |
| September | 8,268,000 | 3,240,000 |
| October | 5,344,000 | 3,028,000 |
| November | 4,383,000 | 472,000 |
| December | 2,062,000 | 1,898,000 |
| January | 854,000 | $2,306,000 |
| Total 7 months | $37,372,000 | $15,974,000 |

### EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

| | 1859-60 From July 1, '59. | vs. 1858-59. From July 1, '58. |
|---|---|---|
| Domestic Produce | $36,793,000 | $29,131,000 |
| Foreign Reëxported | 5,601,000 | 2,948,000 |
| Specie | 37,372,000 | 15,947,000 |
| Total | $79,766,000 | $48,026,000 |

### CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

| | 1859-60. From July, '59. | vs. 1858-59. From July, '58. |
|---|---|---|
| July | 4,851,246 | 3,387,305 |
| August | 4,243,010 | 3,545,118 |
| September | 2,908,509 | 2,672,935 |
| October | 2,318,750 | 2,054,834 |
| November | 2,157,154 | 1,706,529 |
| December | 2,843,388 | 2,020,895 |
| January | 3,899,166 | 3,478,471 |
| Total 7 months | $23,221,413 | $18,886,087 |

### DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

| 1859-60. From July 1. | | 1858-59. From July 1. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 12 | $1,741,879 | July 14 | $1,401,713 |
| July 27 | 2,145,000 | July 27 | 1,603,817 |
| Aug. 11 | 1,863,691 | Aug. 12 | 1,527,286 |
| Aug. 27 | 2,126,333 | Aug. 27 | 1,434,674 |
| Sept. 12 | 2,046,002 | Sept. 11 | 1,696,639 |
| Sept. 26 | 2,043,363 | Sept. 28 | 1,570,000 |
| Oct. 17 | 1,883,670 | Oct. 15 | 1,322,005 |
| Oct. 25 | 1,871,550 | Oct. 28 | 1,472,979 |
| Nov. 10 | 1,568,107 | Nov. 12 | 1,672,676 |
| Nov. 28 | 1,721,343 | Nov. 28 | 1,816,532 |
| Dec. 12 | 1,865,429 | Dec. 13 | 1,643,202 |
| Dec. 24 | 1,408,234 | Dec. 30 | 1,494,379 |
| Jan. 10 | 1,788,666 | Jan. 12 | 1,384,664 |
| Jan. 24 | 1,760,582 | Jan. 28 | 1,210,713 |
| Total, 7 mos. | $25,832,749 | Total, 7 mos. | $21,251,279 |

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 4, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 28:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $1,003,356 |
| Decrease in Specie | 139,438 |
| Increase in Circulation | 414,189 |
| Increase in Undrawn Deposits | 697,868 |

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

| | Feb. 5, 1859. | Feb. 4, 1860. | Jan. 28, 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $68,019,000 | $69,433,000 | $69,433,000 |
| Loans | 130,442,176 | 124,091,982 | 123,088,626 |
| Specie | 25,991,441 | 19,924,301 | 20,063,739 |
| Circulation | 7,950,855 | 8,174,450 | 7,760,261 |
| Gross Deposits | 114,678,174 | 99,476,430 | 98,520,791 |
| Exchanged | 22,712,918 | 21,898,736 | 21,640,965 |
| Undrawn | 91,665,256 | 77,577,694 | 76,879,826 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 8,103,546 | 9,010,569 | 8,957,123 |

The Bank return this afternoon results on the Specie line about the same as last week, as generally anticipated. The turn in Loans and Discounts reverses the order of the previous statement, about a million of dollars being added, as against the decrease of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars last Monday. The line is thus placed a little ahead of the sum total a fortnight ago. Some of the large Banks have been taking paper outside their regular offerings, and the terms of Discount are quoted, to-day, something easier than last week. We hear of very prime 4 months bills being done below the Bank rule, say at 6½ ℔ cent. Temporary Loans to the Brokers open steady for the week, at 6 ℔ cent. The general market for Money is very quiet, all legitimate business demand being readily met, on strictly first-class bills, at or within 7 ℔ cent.

The demand for Exchange for the Boston steamer mail to-morrow opens duller than anticipated, and there is less steadiness in rates on London where any considerable sums are inquired for. The quotation for standard Bankers' bills drawn here is 108⅞@109; and for Southern Bank bills, with City Bank indorsement, 108⅜@108⅝ ℔ cent. Francs are also irregular, rating from f.5.20⅝@f.5.18¾ to the dollar. The business, altogether, has thus far been light. The market is not perceptibly influenced one way or the other by the *Asia's* advices that the Bank of England rate is advanced to 3 ℔ cent. on the outgo of Specie to the East. The same letters state that, in the open market in London, Money is abundant, and Discounts rather below than up to the new rule at Bank. Much stress is placed by the English letters on the new move of the Emperor of the French in favor of the freer exchange of staple commodities between the two countries. And, aside from its trade or commercial bearing, it is accepted as a fresh bond of peace and good will, politically.

The opening temper of the Stock Exchange this forenoon was to lower prices, and sellers met the demand for New-York Central, Galena and Chicago, and some other of the speculative railways, quite freely. But later in the day, the English orders by the *Asia* for certain descriptions of Railway Bonds, and for the shares of the Erie Company, were not without a favorable influence, and the general market at the Second Board was rather higher in prices and firm in tone, the final quotations being marked steady. Another upward reaction in Pacific Mail, and a recovery of 1 ℔ cent. in both the common and preference shares of the Michigan Southern, also helped the market. In regard to the affairs of the Erie Company, the English letters manifest a further improved confidence, and some fair orders came out for all classes of the Bonds, and for the assenting shares, which sold up to $9¼ this afternoon. The unsecured Bonds, which are to pass under the new arrangement into preference 7 ℔ cent. shares, were wanted at 28@29 ℔ cent., and the first mortgages at 95 ℔ cent.; for the seconds 93 ℔ cent. was bid, and 49¾ for the fourths. The Construction Bonds of Illinois Central brought 89 ℔ cent., and New-York Central Sixes 100⅛. It is supposed that private advices were in the City on Saturday afternoon of the loss of one of the Oregon steamers of the Pacific Company, which led to the eagerness to sell the stock at the Second Board of that day. The fact of loss is confirmed to-day, but with the important addition that the Company are fully insured in London. The shares, on this information, returned to 79½@80 ℔ cent., with good buyers at the close. New-York Central, after opening 70¼@⅜, left off 70⅜@½ ℔ cent. Galena, Rock Island, Toledo, Illinois Central and Reading closed much the same as on Saturday; Panama firm in price, but without active movement, and Michigan Southern in demand, at $6 for the Common, and $13½ for the preference stock, with but few sellers. State Stocks barely steady, at Saturday's rates. Some private sales of the New Federal Loan, registered, are reported at 100¾ ℔ cent., interest from 1st February, which is equal to about 101⅛ regular. It is stated that the Michigan Central Company will pay off their loan, due 1st April, in cash. The sum then due is $697,000.

At the Sub-Treasury to-day a number of transfers were made to the credit of disbursing officers, indicating preparation for increased payments for the support of the public service. The Customs paid in to-day amount to $89,000. The net disbursements of the office, over all receipts, are $242,000, reducing the balance this afternoon to $8,768,476. Heavier Customs are anticipated to-morrow and next day on the cargoes of the *Asia* and *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool. On the other hand, the Post-office Appropriation passed the House of Representatives this afternoon, and will no doubt become a law by vote of the Senate and the approval of the President in the course of a day or two.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the month of January, are:

| | 1859. | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Freight | $37,745 21 | $36,462 63 | —Dec. $1,282 58 |
| Passengers | 22,300 55 | 19,120 51 | —Dec. 3,180 04 |
| Mails, &c. | 2,364 80 | 4,362 94 | —Inc. 1,998 14 |
| Total | $62,410 56 | $59,946 08 | —Dec. $2,464 48 |
| Corrected earnings for the previous month | | | $83,912 24 |

The Pittsburgh *Chronicle* of Friday last reports of the Sunbury and Erie Road:

"The semi-annual interest on the $3,500,000 of bonds given by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company to the State for the public work was due on the 31st of January, and has not, as we learn by letter from Harrisburg, been paid. The interest amounts to $87,500. It is not supposed that the Company have the means, or the most remote intention of paying this interest. They will appeal to the Legislature to grant them relief by remitting the interest accruing to the State, or liquidating their bonds entirely—and this measure is to be introduced into the House as soon as matters are fully ripe, and the auspicious time arrives. The way is being quietly paved for the consummation of this project. The intimation was thrown out as early as last Fall that it would be attempted. The visible argument relied upon will be the necessities of the Company and of the Commonwealth, and their mutual dependence upon each other. The Company, it will be said, must stop their great improvement, connecting Philadelphia with the lakes, without assistance; and the State lose all she has already risked, unless the road is completed and rendered profitable. From the success that has always attended such measures as this in our Legislature, nothing less may be anticipated than the passage of any bill asked for by the Sunbury and Erie Company, even if it should be the unincumbered tenure of the canals. The enemies of the bill of sale predicted at the time of its passage that it would result in a gift, and such it is likely to prove."

# CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

### WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

| Banks. | Loans. Feb. 4. | Loans. Jan. 28. | Specie. Feb. 4. | Specie. Jan. 28. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bk. of New-York. | 4,549,594 | 4,586,017 | 599,431 | 557,472 |
| Manhattan Co. | 4,338,369 | 4,304,482 | 865,151 | 718,418 |
| Merchants' Bank. | 5,168,984 | 5,312,740 | 809,553 | 920,527 |
| Mechanics' Bank. | 3,529,502 | 3,556,685 | 484,467 | 563,926 |
| Union Bank | 2,987,807 | 2,853,619 | 549,108 | 590,065 |
| Bk. of America | 5,899,377 | 5,879,617 | 1,355,984 | 1,707,968 |
| Phenix Bank | 3,284,499 | 3,270,094 | 697,903 | 521,895 |
| City Bank | 2,102,264 | 2,104,608 | 272,904 | 290,603 |
| Tradesmen's Bk. | 1,366,136 | 1,339,693 | 224,212 | 175,882 |
| Fulton Bank | 1,503,937 | 1,474,968 | 229,095 | 284,543 |
| Chemical Bank | 1,813,663 | 1,828,511 | 836,965 | 680,559 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk. | 2,022,515 | 2,050,032 | 216,248 | 225,356 |
| National Bank | 2,057,059 | 2,005,424 | 185,343 | 240,879 |
| Butc. & Drov. Bk. | 1,630,195 | 1,620,300 | 256,206 | 216,313 |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk. | 785,288 | 784,012 | 160,514 | 157,269 |
| Greenwich Bank. | 720,039 | 714,764 | 58,088 | 57,368 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 1,900,486 | 1,799,990 | 286,917 | 339 874 |
| Seventh Ward Bk. | 1,256,716 | 1,213,901 | 231,943 | 210,996 |
| Bk. St. New-York. | 3,663,747 | 3,507,421 | 675,428 | 797,519 |
| Am. Exchange Bk | 7,375,107 | 7,288,628 | 1,100,782 | 1,006,756 |
| Bk. of Commerce. | 12,471,094 | 12,486,968 | 1,280,843 | 1,140,948 |
| Broadway Bank. | 2,578,607 | 2,553,223 | 515,558 | 413,171 |
| Ocean Bank | 1,663,667 | 1,665,685 | 220,985 | 210,402 |
| Mercantile Bank. | 2,571,710 | 2,522,625 | 510,668 | 418,774 |
| Pacific Bank | 1,055,263 | 1,024,185 | 176,697 | 180,706 |
| Bank of Republic. | 3,941,407 | 3,904,788 | 566,149 | 612,434 |
| Chatham Bank | 653,551 | 639,889 | 88,340 | 82,221 |
| People's Bank | 699,915 | 664,248 | 167,035 | 178,822 |
| Bank of N. Am. | 1,633,531 | 1,644,043 | 225,370 | 231,816 |
| Hanover Bank | 1,434,628 | 1,448,62[illegible] | 137,919 | 112,131 |
| Irving Bank | 803,605 | 803,545 | 143,045 | 111,481 |
| Metropolitan Bk. | 6,397,369 | 6,295,812 | 895,027 | 880,282 |
| Citizens' Bank | 700,549 | 687,905 | 108,468 | 104,839 |
| Nassau Bank | 1,764,606 | 1,711,522 | 202,039 | 227,104 |
| Market Bank | 1,559,018 | 1,539,239 | 215,347 | 236,706 |
| St. Nicholas Bk. | 1,045,401 | 1,043,620 | 135,195 | 159,595 |
| Shoe & Leath Bk. | 4,873,397 | 4,888,515 | 1,165,993 | 1,397,326 |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 1,638,612 | 1,609,997 | 244,729 | 288,460 |
| Continental Bank | 3,258,017 | 3,246,932 | 343,670 | 435,687 |
| Bk. of Commw'lth | 1,254,593 | 1,259,931 | 284,845 | 272,894 |
| Oriental Bank | 550,236 | 538,591 | 68,291 | 68,379 |
| Marine Bank | 941,138 | 940,792 | 127,312 | 107,446 |
| Atlantic Bank | 538,715 | 539,224 | 66,751 | 54,556 |
| Imp. & Trad's Bk. | 2,546,183 | 2,558,927 | 459,100 | 385,546 |
| Park Bank | 4,536,585 | 4,390,810 | 824,370 | 814,700 |
| Artisans' Bank | 1,036,894 | 1,034,522 | 158,443 | 210,554 |
| Mech. Bk'g Ass'n. | 654,531 | 656,620 | 75,672 | 66,502 |
| Grocers' Bank | 521,412 | 512,219 | 73,780 | 64,481 |
| N. Y. Dry Dock Co. | 428,178 | 435,610 | 45,980 | 45,167 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | 341,866 | 336,403 | 25,409 | 25,050 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 410,727 | 402,715 | 46,620 | 56,578 |
| N. Y. County Bk. | 388,702 | 376,358 | 46,704 | 47,305 |
| East River Bank. | 311,420 | 307,934 | 39,767 | 36,320 |
| North River Bank | 434,003 | 438,146 | 78,511 | 57,271 |
| Manuf. & Mer. Bk. | 497,468 | 482,957 | 63,427 | 63,897 |
| Total | 124,091,982 | 123,088,626 | 19,924,301 | 20,063,739 |
| | Increase | ....$1,003,356 | Decrease | ....$139,432 |

| Banks. | Circulation. Feb. 4. | Circulation. Jan. 28. | Deposits—Net. Feb. 4. | Deposits—Net. Jan. 28. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bk. of New-York. | 393,618 | 391,937 | 2,597,096 | 2,567,009 |
| Manhattan Co. | 344,542 | 310,305 | 2,912,390 | 2,793 837 |
| Merchants' Bank. | 173,160 | 161,495 | 3,049,013 | 3,108,304 |
| Mechanics' Bank. | 288,892 | 275,745 | 2,174,662 | 2,261,553 |
| Union Bank | 206,452 | 162,963 | 2,245,209 | 2,183,009 |
| Bk. of America | 121,845 | 120,210 | 4,432,954 | 4,637,986 |
| Phenix Bank | 129,652 | 118,565 | 2,220,581 | 2,110,459 |
| City Bank | ...... | ...... | 1,356,410 | 1,283,404 |
| Tradesmen's Bk. | 292,931 | 266,166 | 728,253 | 673,710 |
| Fulton Bank | 154,111 | 144,909 | 1,139,117 | 1,174,572 |
| Chemical Bank | 315,794 | 287,823 | 2,017,426 | 2,821,773 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk. | 122,447 | 116,059 | 1,020,972 | 1,068,957 |
| National Bank | 134,429 | 126,614 | 835,209 | 835,662 |
| Butc. & Drov. Bk. | 199,116 | 201,399 | 1,163,154 | 1,071,364 |
| Mech. & Trad Bk. | 119,267 | 115,401 | 653,833 | 640,571 |
| Greenwich Bank. | 151,766 | 146,628 | 482,074 | 473,844 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 238,303 | 224,725 | 1,068,026 | 1,070,925 |
| Seventh Ward Bk. | 199,206 | 183,004 | 710,391 | 692,497 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 196,338 | 196,619 | 2,116,485 | 2,141,842 |
| Am. Exchange Bk. | 184,913 | 178,933 | 4,332,283 | 4,118,399 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 1 975 | 1,975 | 4,914,262 | 4,682,827 |
| Broadway Bank | 260,552 | 256 525 | 2,063,413 | 2,913,220 |
| Ocean Bank | 109,879 | 105,460 | 970,821 | 973,088 |
| Mercantile Bank. | 33,729 | 31,229 | 1,941,385 | 1,859,150 |
| Pacific Bank | 126,489 | 126,190 | 832,525 | 797,615 |
| Bk. of Republic | 201,166 | 194,126 | 2,665,567 | 2,763,691 |
| Chatham Bank | 119,247 | 111,369 | 423,581 | 398,008 |
| People's Bank | 107,584 | 106,776 | 563,323 | 547,527 |
| Bank of N. Am. | 76,271 | 72,254 | 816,537 | 882,752 |
| Hanover Bank | 98,524 | 95,831 | 632,170 | 622,980 |
| Irving Bank | 122,194 | 118.413 | 587,430 | 552,856 |
| Metropolitan Bk. | 249,011 | 228,513 | 3,503,339 | 3,483,223 |
| Citizens' Bank | 142,947 | 130,669 | 496,582 | 460,622 |
| Nassau Bank | 126,572 | 125,791 | 971,829 | 960,170 |
| Market Bank | 209,390 | 193,557 | 919.301 | 913,727 |
| St. Nicholas Bank | 91,523 | 94,458 | 557,162 | 589,852 |
| Shoe & Leath Bk. | 85,015 | 83,687 | 4,644,845 | 4,000,571 |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 107,638 | 101,195 | 684,680 | 800,412 |
| Continental Bank | 180,892 | 161,639 | 1,716,933 | 1,833,486 |
| Bk. of Commw'lth | 210,844 | 199,702 | 1,043,122 | 1,027,490 |
| Oriental Bank | 105,861 | 104,855 | 340,331 | 330,837 |
| Marine Bank | 125,317 | 121,391 | 498,648 | 474,097 |
| Atlantic Bank | 76,367 | 75,916 | 239,110 | 230,928 |
| Imp. & Trad's Bk. | 193,122 | 186,989 | 1,533,590 | 1,451,525 |
| Park Bank | 177,541 | 172,385 | 3,372,244 | 3,195,259 |
| Artisans' Bank | 87,979 | 84,674 | 633,194 | 669,958 |
| Mech. Bk'g Ass'n. | 95,368 | 91,581 | 264,125 | 265,114 |
| Grocers' Bank | 53,618 | 49,793 | 337,408 | 314,403 |
| N. Y. Dry Dock Co. | 126,729 | 122,808 | 226,226 | 222,348 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bk. | 103,976 | 100,653 | 309,066 | 316,258 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 103,139 | 99,511 | 367,413 | 368,949 |
| N. Y. County Bk. | 76,966 | 71,778 | 296,939 | 289,491 |
| East River Bank. | 74,432 | 77,707 | 225,596 | 219,767 |
| North River Bank | 75,962 | 74,183 | 426,553 | 417,298 |
| Manuf. & Mer. Bk. | 69,[illegible]49 | 54,678 | 301,906 | 290,655 |
| Total | 8,174,450 | 7,760,761 | 77,577,694 | 76,879,826 |
| | Increase | ......$414,189 | Increase | ......$697,868 |

## Exchanges.

Philadelphia, [illegible]day, Feb. 6.

Sight Exchange on New-York [illegible]

Baltimore, Monday, Feb. 6.

Sight Exchange on New-York 1-10 ℔ cent. premium.

## Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Monday, Feb. 6.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93¼; Reading Railroad, 19⅝; Morris Canal, 48½; Long Island Railroad, 11½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½.

### WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

| Banks. | Loans. Jan. 28. | Loans. Jan. 21. | Specie. Jan. 28. | Specie. Jan. 21. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | $5,421,007 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Canal Bank | 1,812,761 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Louisiana | 3,500,874 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Louis'na State | 5,647,975 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mec. & Traders | 1,408,214 | 1,392,667 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bank of N. O. | 1,781,077 | 1,804,763 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Southern Bk. | 284,765 | 226,695 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Bank | 1,762,049 | 1,700,113 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Merchants' Bk | 945,672 | 858,255 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Crescent City | 1,233,143 | 1,229,262 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bk. of America | 1,114,294 | 1,085,884 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | 24,916,431 | 24,699,023 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | Increase | ...$217,408 | Decrease | [illegible] |

| Banks. | Circulation. Jan. 28. | Circulation. Jan. 21. | Deposits. Jan. 28. | Deposits. Jan. 21. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | $4,752,055 | $4,754,020 | $4,674,949 | [illegible] |
| Canal Bank | 1,430,130 | 1,414,550 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Louisiana | 792,259 | 759,724 | 3,889,710 | [illegible] |
| Louis'na State | 2,913,795 | 2,924 525 | 5,070,876 | [illegible] |
| Mec. & Traders | 426,165 | 423,495 | 1,019,065 | [illegible] |
| Bank of N. O. | 660,336 | 680,635 | 1,107,908 | [illegible] |
| Southern Bk. | 296,405 | 297,015 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Bank | 669,735 | 573,690 | 1,363,481 | [illegible] |
| Merchants' Bk. | 477,170 | 473,420 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Crescent City | 271,868 | 272,390 | 496,336 | [illegible] |
| Bk. of America | 242,680 | 236,080 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | 12,882,187 | 12,809,514 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | Increase | ....$72,673 | Increase, | [illegible] |

| Banks. | Exchange. Jan. 28. | Exchange. Jan. 21. | Due Dis. Banks. Jan. 28. | Due Dis. Banks. Jan. 21. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens' Bank | $2,480,358 | $2 293,798 | $445,832 | [illegible] |
| Canal Bank | 1,373,752 | 1,178,459 | 236 732 | 166 095 |
| Louisiana | 950,896 | 916 637 | [illegible] | 325,278 |
| Louis'na State | 980,707 | 967,336 | 200,764 | 189,055 |
| Mec. & Traders | 466 481 | 318,865 | 32,868 | [illegible] |
| Bank of N. O. | 393,485 | 392,556 | 90,924 | 93,274 |
| Southern Bk. | 1,134,511 | 1,035,551 | ...... | ...... |
| Union Bank | 246,576 | 180,468 | 130,152 | [illegible] |
| Merchants' Bk | 22,364 | 64,366 | 101,057 | [illegible] |
| Crescent City | 91,293 | 61,005 | 8,838 | [illegible] |
| Bk. of America | 1,159 | 7,517 | 2,487 | 1,112 |
| Total | $8,150,581 | $7,425,547 | $1,601,856 | [illegible] |
| | Increase | .....$725,034 | Increase | [illegible] |

## Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Monday, Feb. 6.

Flour firm, with speculative inquiry for Western, at $5 62½@$6. Receipts small. Wheat quiet and steady, at $1 45@$1 50 for white, and $1 32@$1 34 for red. Corn advanced; sales 3,000 bushels, at 76c. Coffee 11¾c.@12¼c. Provisions advancing. Mess Pork $18; Sides 9c.@9¼c. Shoulders 7¾c. Lard firm, at 11¼c.@12c. Whisky declined, at 24c.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 4.

Cotton market active; sales to-day 27,000 bales at 10⅝c.@11c. for Middling. Sugar firm; prices stiffer, but quotations unchanged. Molasses 39c.@41c. Sterling Exchange 7¾@8 ℔ cent. premium for clear bills, and 6¾@7 ℔ cent. with bills of lading. Sight Exchange on New-York ¼@½ ℔ cent. discount; 60-day bills 2½@2¾ ℔ cent. discount. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d.

Baltimore, Monday, Feb. 6.

Flour dull; Howard-street at $5 37. Wheat firm; white, $1 35@$1 50; red, $1 20@$1 30. Corn dull; white, 70c.@72c.; yellow, 70c.@71c. Provisions steady and unchanged in prices. Whisky dull at 23½c.

Cincinnati, Monday, Feb. 6.

Provisions firm. Mess Pork held at $18, but $17 50@$17 75 are only offered by those holding orders. Bacon dull, at 7¼c.@9¼c. Flour firm, at $5 70@$5 80.

# CITY POST-OFFICE.

## Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail............5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat............3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

## Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails for the steamer *America*, to sail from Boston, close to-day, (Tuesday,) at 2 and 3 P. M.

## Movements of Ocean Steamers.

| Name. | Date. | Leaves | For |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| America | Feb. 8 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| City of Baltimore | Feb. 11 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| North American | Feb. 11 | Portland | Liverpool. |
| Asia | Feb. 15 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | Feb. 18 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Canada | Feb. 22 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| United Kingdom | Feb. 22 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| City of Washing'n | Feb. 25 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| FROM EUROPE. | | | |
| Bremen | Jan. 7 | Bremen | New-York |
| Ocean Queen | Jan. 17 | Havre | New-York |
| North Briton | Jan. 25 | Liverpool | Portland. |
| Canada | Jan. 28 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| United Kingdom | Jan. 28 | Glasgow | New-York |
| Etna | Jan. 28 | Liverpool | New-York |
| City of Wa'hingt'n | Feb. 1 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Saxonia | Feb. 1 | Hamburg | New-York |
| Arabia | Feb. 4 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Prince Albert | Feb. 4 | Galway | New-York |
| Arago | Feb. 7 | Havre | New-York |
| Glasgow | Feb. 8 | Glasgow | New-York |
| Europa | Feb. 11 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Jura | Feb. 11 | Liverpool | New-York |
| Africa | Feb. 18 | Liverpool | New-York |
| America | Feb. 25 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Australasian | Feb. 25 | Liverpool | New-York |
| FOR THE WEST INDIES. | | | |
| Cahawba | Feb. 13 | New-York | Havana. |
| FOR CALIFORNIA. | | | |
| Atlantic | Feb. 20 | New-York | Aspinwall. |
| North Star | Feb. 20 | New-York | Aspinwall. |

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 05 | Sun sets.... 5 25 | Moon sets.... 9 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 50 | Gov. Island. 8 39 | Hell Gate....10 01

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 6.

## Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Baltic, Gray, Aspinwall, North Atlantic Steamship Co.; Karnak, Brownless, Nassau, E. Cunard. Steamer Kenebec, Hand, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Barks Rambler, Packard, Aspinwall, Metcalf & Duncan; Yumani, Anderson, Matanzas, Stevens & Bros.

Brig P. Hobbs, Parker, Sagua le Grand, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners G. M. Smith, Mills, Washington, J. Smith & Co.; J. W. ——, Faulkliln, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; S. B. Cowperthwaite, ——, Perth Amboy, ——; Hermden, Gaskill, Washington, Brown, De Rosse & Co.; S. Means, Richardson, Portsmouth, Va., master; Emily Smith, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Hiawatha, Crockett, Franklin, Metcalf & Duncan; Enchantress, Lynch, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Marshall, Chichester, Rockland, C. H. Pierson.

## Arrived.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Brig Richmond, (of Bangor,) New-Orleans, and left the Belize Jan. 12, with mdse. to R. P. Buck & Co. Was up to the Highlands on the evening of the 31st in tow of steamtug Jacob Bell, but during the storm of that evening was compelled to let go and put to sea again. Since then has experienced heavy N. E. weather, with snow.

Brig L'Union, (Nor.,) Benson, Marseilles Nov. 19, with mdse. to order. Is bound to Boston; put into this port in distress, having experienced heavy westerly gales on the passage, during which lost sails, &c., and became short of provisions.

BELOW—Bark Sartelle, Cole, from New-Orleans, anchored on the Bar; also 1 brig.—(By Sandy Hook Telegraph.)

SAILED—Steamships Baltic and Northern Light, both for Aspinwall, and probably anchored.

WIND—During the day S.E., and very light, with dense fog.

## By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 6, sunset.—Weather a dense fog. Nothing can be seen from this station. Wind light, S. W.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Arr. ships Creole and Harrisburg, and bark Grace Hammond.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—The schr. Martha Moore, from Richmond for Mobile, with machinery, was run into by the steamer Thomas Reaney, and received considerable injury.

Arr., bark Parthian and brig North Point, from Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 21st, with coffee; bark Ocean Bird, Charleston, Wm. H. Newman, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—Below, ship Adelaide, from Rio de Janeiro Dec. 27; sailed in company with bark Conrad, for Philadelphia; left ship Hoffman, from Philadelphia, employed by the United States Navy; barks A. C. Adams and Grapeshot, for New-Orleans; Gen. Striker, from London; Wheatland, from Bahia, leaky; Indian Belle, from Chantieleer. Arr Dec. 26, brigs Monte Cristo and Breeze. Spoke Jan. 1, lat. 20° 30' S., lon. 30° 8' schr. Calliope, of Boston, from Rio de Janeiro for New-York; Jan. 31, 12 miles from Cape Henry, schr. Neyfor New-York.

NEWPORT, Feb. 6.—Arr. schr. Home, McLellan, from Baltimore for Providence; schr. Rosina Hunt, from Portland for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 6.—The screw steamship Huntsville, of Cromwell's Line, arr. here yesterday morning, Feb. 5, 60 hours from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Arr., Jan. 14, steamer Uncle Sam, from Panama. Sld., 10th, Rus. steamer Alexander II., for New-Archangel; 11th, bark Early Bird, for Hong Kong; bark Pudel, for Valparaiso; and ship Nazarious, for Melbourne.

## Miscellaneous.

The New-Orleans and Boston Line of Steamers.—The *Commercial Bulletin*, of Boston, announces that the projectors of the New-Orleans line of steamers from that port had a meeting on Tuesday, at which the enterprise was fairly launched. The steamers will not be ready, probably, for some time to come. The management is to be in the hands of J. H. Foster.

Havana, Jan. 30.—The bark Augusta Mayhew, which left this port some time since, in ballast, bd. to Sagua la Grande, ran on the Canary del Pedre reef at 2 A. M. of the 27th. By the account we hear from her she will prove a total loss. The A. M. was built at Milbridge in 1857, 433 tons register, rated A 2, and was owned by Z. Mayhew, of this City, and insured in Wall-st. for about $18,000.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Absecom, Feb. 6.—The schr. Watchman, Capt. Benjamin, is ashore on Great Egg Harbor. Part of her cargo has been saved in a damaged condition; vessel will be a total loss.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

## Spoken, &c.

Sebasticook—ship, from Apalachicola for Boston, Feb. 5, 40 miles E. of Sandy Hook. Same time saw steamship Asia, who refused to stop.—(By pilot-boat Edwin Blunt, No. 2.)